B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 36— BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th Feb.	Malwa §	..		16,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua	..		10,962
8th ,,	Morea X	..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	..		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	..		11,430
5th April.	Saldora X	..		10,995
9th ,,	Devanha	..	Extra steamer	8,062
12th ,,	Malwa	..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	..	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	..		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	..	China X	7,562
10th ,,	Mantua	..		10, 962
17th ,,	Dongola	..	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia	..		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	..	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer		Tons
22nd Feb.	MORVADA	..	8 193
7th March	MANDALA	..	8 246
21st ,,	DUMANA	..	8 609
4th April	MANELA	..	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	..	8,963
2nd May	DOMALA	..	8 441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA	..	8 324

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

20th Feb.	JEYPORE*	..	5,318
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
23rd ,,	SICILIA X	..	6,813
25th ,,	LAHORE,*	..	5,252
8th March	DOGRA	..	5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE	..	6'715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	..	6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE	..	5 273
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Feb.	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Port 10 a, m,
15th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi
16th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
18ah ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
20th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sado Maru	I. Nizi	5826	28th Jan	12th Feb
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	5775	14thFeb.	28th ,,
Makodate Maru	T. Okubor	5803	28th ,,	13thMarch
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Ororan Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	618	350	285	196	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings Horsby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	26th Jan.	11th Feb.
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	10th Feb.	20th Feb,
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	28th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th April.
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April.

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	.....	21,00 400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay		
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R, HYND,
Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	6,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1890.
Head Office: LAHORE.
Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.

Assets	.....	Over 50,00,000
Policies in force	.....	About 2 crores

(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.

For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
Messrs. DUTT AND COMPANY.
Shri Dutt Bhawan,
Karwar (South Kanara).

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.
BANKING.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Total Assets exceed	Rs.	2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	39,00,000
New Business exceeds	Rs.	71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pozoeanak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, page
40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 p 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0. 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

TO
PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68
TOTAL FUNDS	..	,, 1,71,32,06

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Orsbar.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES

INDIA.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ltd.	SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co (Java), Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla Hussain Saib & Co.	SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.	MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.	FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.	SAIGON—A. B. David.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.	SIAM.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.	BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
BURMA.	CHINA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.	SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co. PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co. TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co. HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
CEYLON.	BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.	KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.	MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.	ZANZIBAR—Alibhai & Abdulrasul.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Duncan & Thomas Ltd.	UNITED KINGDOM.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.	LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.	
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.	

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% | Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or 18/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

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FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A HOTEL CANVASSER English knowing preferred. Apply MANAGER, New Kashmir Hotel, Kerrawalla Mansions, Carnac Road, near Crawford Market.
A R9739

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED—A STENOTYPIST to the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University. Pay R 150 and provident fund upon confirmation Apply REGISTRAR, Delhi University.
A C18881

WANTED—AGENTS, CANVASSERS & WHOLESALE MERCHANTS for our most saleable nutcrackers. Apply for terms and illustrated booklet to CHHATBAR COMPANY, Jamnagar.
A R9740

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE, knowing Science for a month or two. Apply sharp stating terms, or see personally —S.F. MEWADA, Madanji Building Room 27, Anant Wadi, Bhuleshwer Bombay.
A 9726

WANTED A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER having experience of Portable Steam Engines to overhaul a lot of 8 Portable Steam Engines, lying at Ghatkopar. Must be a practical workman. Apply personally to: The MANAGER THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18866

WANTED—An Eminent Second or First Class ENGINEER to work as a Supervisor of large Workshops in Bombay. Must be able to write fluent English and command labour systematically. Apply personally to: The MANAGER, THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18865

START A SOAP BUSINESS—And be independent, free and prosperous. It may mean a monthly profit of Rs. 200 more for you. There is plenty of money in it; others have made enormous fortune in the soapmaking trade. Why not you? We teach the whole subject BY CORRESPONDENCE—AT HOME—in a way which is new, wonderful and has revolutionized the soap work. Enclose 3 annas stamp HAWAID COLLEGE, S.M., 2, Rawalpindi.
A M

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (Incorporated in England)—WANTED immediately competent INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS (must be able to read and write English). Applicants are to apply to the Divisional Transportation Superintendent Kalyan, and enclose copies of their certificates with full particulars of their qualifications etc. Starting pay Rs. 62 rising to Rs. 125 per mensem plus over-time mileage. Preference will be given to men retrenched. D.A., FENTON Chief Transportation Superintendent.
A 18873

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—At Medows Street, Fort, a large office, admeasuring about 1850 sq. feet at Rs. 15 per 100 sq. feet. Apply Box No. 38, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 18882

PANCHGANI AKBAR VILLA—Excellent situation. Apply PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa Panchgani.
C R9638

TO BE LET—CONVENIENT AIRY OFFICES and suitable GODOWNS, Moto Garages, 134, Medows St., Fort, at considerably reduced rates. Apply Messrs. SHIV NARAYAN BALDEODAS, Marwadi Bazar Bombay.
C R9683

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

AIRY BRIGHT FURNISHED ROOM electric fan with full Board available. Good table, personal supervision, very moderate terms. Mrs. VEEVERS, "Humayun Mahal," Gell Street, (vicinity Byculla Club,) Telephone No. 40092.
C R9716

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLANTA CASTOR OIL, manufactured from large fresh castor seeds specially grown in fertile districts of our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No eructation, no hiccup, no griping, no nausea; because outer shell decorticated and then oil extracted from pulp or core alone, by latest American machinery and under direct supervision of a Chemist, who has made special study of Pharmaceutical Chemistry in America and England for several years. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Guaranteed absolutely pure and untouched by hand. Can be had of all respectable chemists and Provision merchants. Price annas five for 2½ oz. bottle and rupee one for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers are requested to communicate with the PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.
T 18907

C. P. CEMENT.

卐

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, White and Yellow, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 Thinshelled Walnuts, 10 and 5 lb. baskets, at Rs. 4 and Rs 2-4. Free delivery by post —HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R9670

FOR SALE—One REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 11 in good working order for Rs. 125 or near offer. Apply Box No. 36 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9715

FOR SALE—INK FACTORY, manufacturing English quality, with formulas and goodwill. Apply Box No. 39, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9732

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—PLATT BROS.' SINGLE ROLLER COTTON GINS, quite new, going very cheap. Delivery immediately. For particulars please write to "A1" ENGINEERING CO., 2nd Floor, Noor Mansion, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.
K R9707

WANTED—New or secondhand HYDRAULIC COTTON BALES PRESS, machinery complete Nasmith's or Stewart's. Apply with full specification and the lowest price required to DINANATH B. RELE Bir Bhangir Building, 2nd Bhatwady, Bombay No. 4.
K R9735

ELECTRIC PLANT FOR SALE—1. Bellis and Morcom's 450 B.H.P., two Crank compound ENGINE, 375 R. P. M. coupled direct to Westinghouse Co.'s 300 K.W., A C Generator, three phase, 50 periods, voltage, suitable to operate 250 Volt Motors, made in 1908. 22 A. C. Motors 1½ B. H. P. to 200 B.H.P., suitable for the above voltage. 2 D. C. Motors 55 and 70 B. H. P., suitable for 220 Volts circuits. 5 D. C. Generators 1.3 3, 18, 35, and 45 K. W., Suitable for 220 Volts circuits. The above plant can be seen at the Swadeshi Mills Kurla and details obtained from the Mill Manager. TATA SONS, Ld., Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.
K 18806

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
H R8148

ENROLMENT for Cambridge Senior Local and B. Com. (London) will soon close. Students wishing to join must immediately reply. DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Appolo Street.
M 9729

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New FIAT Lorry, carrying capacity 3½ ton, can be inspected at the Works of the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO. LTD., DeLisle Road, Bombay between 9 and 11 in the morning.
JA z 18864

FOR SALE—one CHOTA BUICK, 1923 model good as new, complete with 5 wire wheels, etc., and also one FORD TOURING with wire wheels. A real bargain. Write immediately to Box No. 40, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R9736

FOR SALE—CHEVROLETTE CAR, 5 seater 1921 model in perfect condition. Recently overhauled and repainted. New Hood. Bargain Rs. 1,500 for immediate sale. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 18848

PROFESSION.

TO CELEBRATE MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE—Charitable treatment of complicated chronic diseases. Consultation and common medicines free to the poor. By SHRIMAN PANDIT MANGAL SEN VAID, c/o. A. A. Gaya, Esq., Cement Chawl, No. 101 Worli.
R9712

LEUCODERMA
WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in on day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.
Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
FAQUIRI MEDICAL WORKS,
No. 7, LAHERIA SARAI (Darbhanga).
R9552

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.
I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.
Leprosy and its treatment.
A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.
Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Himalaya Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th February, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtfull condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE CO., LTD
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1924, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the Liquidators appointed for the purpose of winding up the Company, will, pursuant to Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, lay before such meeting an account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1924.
H. A. H. PAYNE,
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE,
C18874 Liquidators.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share Free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1923, has been sanctioned by the shareholders at their 33rd Annual General Meeting held on 2nd day of February, 1924, and the same will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 26th day of February, 1924, between 12-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Dividend Warrants will be issued either on production of the share certificates or on making an application in writing to the Agents.

V. J. VARDE & CO.,
Agents.
Registered Office,
95, Ash Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 11th February, 1924.
C18893

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1957 OF 1923.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 31st day of May, 1923.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO, LTD., having its Registered Office at 20, Bank Street, within the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
Messrs. NANAKCHAND ISHARSING, a firm, till lately carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.
To
NATHMAL SHORIMAL.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement viz:

The Plaintiffs pray for judgment for Rs. 5,575 with further interest on the sum of Rs. 5,575 at nine per cent. per annum from 1st March, 1923, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at six per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of March, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, KT., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of June, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of July, 1923.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attornies.
C18869

LEGAL NOTICES.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

Suit No. 20103 of 1923.

Rai Bahadur SURAJMULL SHEWPERSAD, of No. 24, Bartola Street, Calcutta,
versus
MURALIDHAR MOHESHARY, of Marwary Bazar, Bombay.

NEXT DATE of hearing, 1st March, 1924, before the Registrar, for Rs. 129.

By Order,
H. S. MORE,
Deputy Registrar.
C18887

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMBERNATH KRISHNARAO MANTRI late of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, who was in his lifetime a Draughtsman, a bachelor. Deceased.

GODAWARIBAI, widow of Krishnarao Jagannath Mantri, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi outside the Fort, mother of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 26th day of January, 1924.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
C18884 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANMOHANDAS JUTHABHAI DESAI of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker ..... Deceased.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of the said deceased of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirty-first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 1st day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHATAO LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Widower, till lately carrying on business as a Sub-Share-broker ..... Deceased.

RANCHHODDAS KHATAO, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, without the Fort, son of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this thirty-first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 1st day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18902

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3192 of 1923.

NANDKISHORE BALGOVIND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Estate Broker, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.
vs.
PANDHARINATH MADANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of September, 1923 it was ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,802-12-0 for debt and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property dated the 21st day of November, 1923, the following moveable property was attached, viz.:—

12 wooden arm chairs, 25 bentwood chairs, one wooden round table, one wooden side table, one wooden small cupboard, 2 wooden sofas, 15 large hanging lights, 2 large mirrors, 2 writing tables, 2 picture frames, one glass cupboard, one small cupboard, one white horse, one sigram and sundry other articles.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the warrant of sale of moveable property dated the 23rd day of January, 1924, put up for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th day of February, 1924, at 4 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) in the house of the above-named Defendant at Thakurdwar, Palao Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of execution, interest and Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18906

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 237/3512 OF 1924.

PANDIT SHIVRATANLAL LALMAN VAJPEYI and RAMPIARE S. TRIVEDI, Secretaries and two of the Members of Kanyakubja Mandal, Bombay, residing at Khetwadi and Girgaum, respectively for self and on behalf of all other members of the Kanyakubja Mandal Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
JANKIPRASAD alias JANAKPRASAD LAHURAM VAJPEYI, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 47 of 1908 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of the Estate of Pandit Shridhar Shivlal a firm, residing at Matunga Bombay in his capacity as a Receiver as well as in his personal capacity ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, notice is hereby given that the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Kanyakubja Mandal have instituted the above suit on the 4th February, 1924, in this Court against the defendant abovenamed praying:—

(a). For a sum of Rs. 1929-10-0 being moneys with interest deposited by the Plaintiffs with the Defendant, including Rs. 50 incurred as costs for obtaining leave from the High Court to sue the Defendant as Receiver.

(b). And costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Wednesday the 5th day of March, 1924.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1924.
N. PAVRI,
Registrar.
C9739

COURT NO. 1.

SUIT NO 3049 OF 1922.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF CALCUTTA
Versus
LALJI KHETSI.
To
The Defendant firm abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against your firm for the recovery of Rs. 4,399-12-6 from your firm being the amount of damages sustained by the firm of Shamji Rowjee and Company on account of breach of contract dated the 23rd June, 1922 for 60,000 Hessian Bags on the part of your firm and for commission with interest thereon and for the costs of this suit. You are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 14 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) N. GHATAK,
Master.
(Sd.) P. C. GHOSE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
C18883

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT LAHORE.

PROCLAMATION UNDER ORDER V RULE 20.

The Punjab Akhbarat and Press Co, Lahore, through its manager Jaggan Nath Sehgal. ..... Plaintiff

against

Seth Loco Mal, Heman Das, of Bulagi Road, Surat. ..... Defendant

3222/1923 CLAIM OF RS. 500 AND COSTS.

In the above case defendent Seth Loco Mal Heman Das cannot be served in the ordinary way. The case has been fixed for hearing for 28th day of February, 1924, and if the defendant does not appear on that date proceeding will be exparte against him.

O. N. ZUTSHI.
Judge,
Small Cause Court Lahore.

Memo dated Lahore the 4-2-1924.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUITS.

CIVIL SUIT No. 277 of 1923.

(Section 27 and O. 5, R. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL JUDGE OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, RESIDENCY BAZARS, HYDERABAD.

To,
R. Subba Rao son of Raghuvendra Rao was formerly residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad, at present c/o S. Krishta Rao, clerk, G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel, Bombay.

WHEREAS the Joint Family Firm of Raghunathdas Asaram has instituted a suit against you for H.S. Rs 35-4-9 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on Thursday the 28th day of February, 1924, at 11 a. m. to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 5th day of February, 1924.

H. S. Rs. 35-4-9.
Costs 3-5-5.
38-10-2

The usual process fee has been levied in this Court.

(By order).
L. WILLIAM,
T.C. ISRAEL,
for Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any documents that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the costs of the suit, to avoid the execution of the decree which may be against your person or property, or both.

C18904

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3001 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 27th day of July, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. or 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) BAI MEHERBAI, widow and administratrix of Maneckji Shapurji Katrak and (2) BAI MEHERBAI widow and administratrix of Jehangirji Dinshawji Mistry, both of Bandra, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Bandra .....Plaintiffs.

Versus.

J. S. MEHTA AND CO., of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, carrying on business as Merchants at Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 29,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the date of the suit till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment, that it may be declared that the Plaintiffs have a lien on the said 20 bales of Turkey Red for payment of the same mentioned above; that one of the Plaintiffs or some other fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the said 20 bales with authority to sell the said bales either by public auction or by private contract and to appropriate the net sale proceeds thereof towards satisfaction of the Decretal amount and for further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of February, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 4th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18905

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 5065 of 1923.)
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 17th day of December 1923.
Summons under O.XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BIRDICHAND JIVRAJ PODAR, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, doing business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff

versus.

RANGALAL MAHABUX KEJARIWAL, a Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in Bombay, now residing at Pulgaon in the District of Berar. ..... Defendant

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 2000 for Principal due to him by the defendant at the foot of a Promissory Note dated Bhadarwa Vad 9th S. Y. 1980 (Maru) i.e. 4th September 1923) for Rupees 2000 as mentioned in the Plaint herein passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 4th day of September 1923 till judgement, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment, of which a copy is hereto annexed you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 2000 (two thousand) and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 (two hundred) for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3 of the said Code.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 21st day of December, 1923.
Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office Translation of a Promissory Note dated 9th of Bhadarwa Vad Maru Year 1980 (i.e. 4th September, 1923,) written in Marwari Language.)

To Bhai Birdichand Podar of the auspicious part of Bombay written by Ranglal Kejariwal at Bombay whose salutations do you be pleased to read. Further I have borrowed from you Rs. 2000 this day. I shall repay the same amount to you on demand. The same has been credited to your account. I shall send the same as soon as you demand it. The 9th of Bhadarwa Vad Maru S. Y. 1980.

RANGLAL KEJARIWAL.
C18892

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURI AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with codicil thereto of THACKAR RATANSEY KANJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Merchant. ..... Deceased.

THACKAR DAYAL RATANSEY, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu gentleman, one of the two executors named in the will of the abovenamed Thackar Ratansey Kanji deceased, residing at Borivli, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of February, 1924.. 18891
DALLAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the following works will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1924:—

(1) Annual Repairs and Petty Works for the General Branch for A, B, C and D Wards.
(2) Annual Repairs and Petty Works for the General Branch for E, F and G Wards, Kurla Deonar Buildings and Bandra Slaughter Houses.
(3) Annual Repairs and Petty Works for the Drainage Branch.
(4) Supply of Materials, and
(5) Colouring and Whitewashing Municipal Buildings.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9-2-1924. C18883

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Diamond Hydraulic Hemp Packing required for the Drainage Pumping Station and Water Works of the Ahmedabad Municipality, so as to reach the Undersigned before 4 p.m. on the 25th February, 1924. The tenders should be accompanied by samples, which will be tested at the cost of the tenderer. Further particulars can be had from the Store Keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

9th February, 1924,
Store Department

C18897

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the annual supplies of clothing to Municipal Hospitals will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

Description.	Tender Deposit. Rs.
(A) Bed sheets.	 100
(B) Blankets	 100
(C) Cloth bandage	 50
(D) Cloth mackintosh and oil and rubber sheeting.	 150
(E) Cloth pieces and ready made articles	 100
(F) Sundry hand-made articles	 300

Forms of Contract Specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
De Lisle Road, Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay No. 11.

C18885

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

600 Tons scrap steel Carriage and Wagon and Locomotive tyers.

400 Tons scrap steel Carriage and Wagon Axles.

Available on the N. W. Railway at the Lahore (Moghalpura) Stores Depot.

Tenders duly sealed should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, N. W. Railway, Lahore (Moghalpura) not later than 2 p.m. on 3rd March, 1924, at which time, date and place tenders will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who may wish to be present.

Forms of Tender furnishing full details of description and quantities of the respective items for sale can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per copy on application to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for the same.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura Dated 6-2-24.

C 18901

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of rubber articles during the year 1924—25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1924.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the 28th February, 1924.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore.)
Dated 8th February, 1924.

C 18900

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for 6,000 tons of First Class Steam Coal of 14, 15 or 17 seams, so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 25th February, 1924, before 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied by samples, with full description as regards colliery, seam, etc. The sample shall be submitted to full analysis at the cost of the tenderer. Further particulars can be had from the Store Keeper, on remittance of Re. 1.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Department,
9th February, 1924.

C18899

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of Burmah Teak and Country Timber are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office at Church Gate, Bombay, by 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1924.

Tender forms containing conditions and specifications can be had from the undermentioned at Rs. 2 each which will not be refunded.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES.

Mahalaxmi, Bombay,
8th February, 1924.

C18890

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPER ROYAL BREMNER WHARFDALE MACHINE, HAND PRESS ROYAL, LITHO PRESS, HAND PAGING MACHINE, WIRE-STITCHING MACHINE TREADLE, SCISSORS PRESS AND BINDER, LINOTYPE MATRICES, SAWS, FILES, MALLETS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the Manager of the Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Central Press at Back Bay, opp. Band Stand, the following:—

One Super Royal, Bremner Wharfdale machine No. 3449.
One Hand Press Royal (Hoskinson and Cope) with Ink Table.
One Litho Press (Harrild and Sons).
One Hand Paging Machine.
One Wire-Stitchin gmachine Treadle No. 4, and one lot Scissors Press and Binder, Linotype Matrices, Knives Binders, Pallets and Paring, American Saws, Nail Puller, Files of sizes, Mallets, Planners, Oil Cans, Shooting Sticks, Buckets, Planes and China Bowls

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Kaderbhoy Hussonbhoy Badani and Mahomedally Kaderbhoy Badani, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers will offer the property described below for sale by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, 1924, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Fatehally Abdul Kayum under the Power of Sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated the 13th day of March 1922 made between the said Fatehally Abdul Kayum the mortgagor of the one part and the said Messrs. Kaderbhoy Hussonbhoy Badani and Mahomedally Kaderbhoy Badani as mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY: All that piece or parcel of Foras New Salt Batty land or ground situate at DeLisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand and ten square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the De Lisle Road, aforesaid on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the South by the property now or late reputed to belong to Abdul Rehman Mitha and on or towards the West by land now or late reputed to belong to the Wadia Mills and now to the Textile Mills.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras New Salt Batty land or ground situate at De Lisle Road aforesaid containing by admeasurement one thousand and twenty-six square yards and one-third of another square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the De Lisle Road aforesaid on or towards the North formerly by a Tank and now by a passage leading to the Textile Mills on or towards the South by the property first hereinbefore described and on or towards the West by the said land of the Wadia Mills and which said two pieces or parcels of land are now formed into one plot and bear Collector's New Nos. B/11792 and 12139 and New Survey Nos. 2A/2947 and B/2948 together with the two blocks of Chawls buildings and erections standing thereon. All which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2345(2) 2345 (2A) and 2345 (2A) and 2345 (3) and Street Nos. 552A, 552AA and 552B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, for the Mortgagees at their office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1924.

BENNETT & CO
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN. BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable garden tubs and pots such as, palms, ferns, bigonias libies, roses, annul baskets, crisenthimum, etc., etc.

The property of Sir Robert Aitken, Kt.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER ARTICLES.
Abdul Tyeb Esmailji Mascati vs. Chandulal Dalsukhram Jhaveri.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustamji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff herein, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

Silver articles such as: Thalis, Lotas, Saucers, Bowls, Tea cups, Tumblers, Tea Kettles, Box, Ghodo, Flower Vase, Kankavate, Caskets, Flower stands, Photo, frame, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SECOND DUNCAN CROSS LANE.

Under instructons from N. H. Moos, Esqur., The Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3382 of 1922 (Shaikh Allibhai Shaikh Ebrahimji Dahodwalla vs. Sakinabai widow and another) and in pursuance of the order, made by the High Court, dated the 4th October 1923, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of quit and ground tenure, but at present Sanadi together with the messuages standing thereon situate at Duncan Second Cross Lane, admeasuring 393 square yards or thereabouts in the Collector's record shown as 429 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3082—3082 New No. 9994, Old Survey Nos. 1/4410, 2/4410, and 5/4410 and New Survey No. 5557 and Cadastral Survey No. 4960 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7912 and Street No. 10—12 and bounded on the North, and West by the property of Ramchandra Bhicaji, on the South by Duncan Road Cross Lane, and on the East by sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai, Receiver's Attorneys or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Super-Production in 8 Reels
"TRIFLING WITH HONOR"

There's many an official of high rating in the business world who was just once just an alley kid—and often times a tough kid at that. The same thing holds true in the kingdom of sport. For every champion in every line of sport there is a world of interest in the individual himself. So when the baseball public commenced to cast its favor toward one Bat Shugrue, home-run king of the Pacific Coast Baseball League and hero of "Trifling With Honor," the Universal-Jewel production,

"TRIFLING WITH HONOR"

The Drama with the whirlwind finish.
You will talk about it for Weeks!
The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS.
To-Night: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

NOVELTY CINEMA
To-Night
The Penultimate Episodes of
PLUNDER
starring
Pathe's Peerless, Fearless Girl,
PEARL WHITE.
MONTY BANKS
in a two-reel comedy.
"BE CAREFUL."
FELIX
the most famous cat
in
"FELIX ALL AT SEA"
The funniest Cartoons ever made.
Time—Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, Matinee 3-30 p. m.
Other shows, 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. daily.
POPULAR PRICES.

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"O! LADY, O!"
EXCELSIOR CINEMA.
To-Day at 6-30 p.m.
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE CITY OF SILENT MEN."

Empress Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Four popular and favourite Stars
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty,
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.
Third Week—4 Episodes
Episode 8. The Slide for Life.
" 9. Jets of Flame.
" 10. Cogs of Death.
" 11. Trapped by Treachery.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.
Satur & Sunday Extra Show at 5-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

LAST WEEK.
GRAND ATTRACTION
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Tuesday, 12th February, 1924,
At 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Big Success Big Success
BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY.
LIFE IN DANGER—THE WORD'S FAMOUS LADY SANDOW
ELMA THE MIGHTY
WILL BE BURIED IN THE GROUND, ABOUT 20 MINUTES.
MATINEES,
Wed. Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:— GANESH THEATRE.
Wed. 13th Feb. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S. T.),
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Thursday 14th Feb. 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.).
HACH-MULACHA-BAP.
Saturday 16th Feb. 1924 at 10 p. m. (S. T.).
TURUNGACHYA-DARANT.
Sunday 17th Feb. 1924 at 3-30 p. m. (S. T).
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Monday 18th Feb. 1924 at 10 p.m. (S. T.).
TURUNGACHYA-DARANT.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAND BUNGLOW AT GUNDAVLI IN ANDHERI. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3196 of 1922.

Motilal Fulchand .. .. Plaintiff.
vs.
1. Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia and
2. Byramsha Hormusji Rao ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee the attorneys for the plaintiff in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions in the consent decree passed therein on the 7th day of March 1923 Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property at their rooms in Apollo Street on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, 1924, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Gundavli near Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana containing by admeasurement two thousand and forty two square yards or thereabouts and registered under Non-agricultural Survey No. 80 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 79 on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 77 and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Solicitors, at their office in Cama Building (Bell Lane) Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ONE GERMAN MAKE PROTOS CAR AND ONE S. B. CAR.

HIGH COURT.
(O. O. C. J.)
Suit No. 1330 of 1923.

The Crescent Automobile & Co. ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Abdulla Hamithbhoy ..... Defendant.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs' Company, now in Voluntary Liquidation and pursuant to the Chamber Judge's order made on the 21st day of September, 1923, sell by Public Auction the following Cars THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th Feb., 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Ambewadi, Opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaum Tram Junction:—

PARTICULARS OF THE CARS.

1 Protos Car, German make, four cylinders Eiseman, magneto, seven seater, touring body, carbide head lights, red colour of the body engine number 4956.

1 S. B. Car running on Batteries, with one trailer, with two extra batteries.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VALUABLE DIAMOND RING.

On TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tejmal Bhageband and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, H. H. the Maharana Shri Ranjitsinhji of Barwani State:—

1 Diamond Ring of about 4¼ Ratis.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1924.

MESSRS, MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 15th February 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—

A large quantity of Partworn Woollen and Cotton clothings Blankets Great Goats Coats warm, Knickers, Trousers, Shirts, Musquito nets, Durries, Jerseys, Pagrees, Blouses Pyjamas.

Pegs picketting, Lamp old, Stoves, Axes-pick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, Clocks, Water bottles, Tubs, Shovels old, Gunny old, Canvas old, Tin old, Vices, Locks, Arrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvils old, Cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp Enamel ware, Web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, Sheets, Buckets, Ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Tanks, Balances Spring, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

RONUK
"Q.P." BOOT POLISH
Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way
Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.
RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are entirely dissatisfied both with the contents and the tone of the letter of Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Secretary B. P. C. C. published this morning. Today is, however, a very glad day and we do not mind them. We have decided not to disturb Mr. Patel's ease over the question of "National Education" upto 13th April. After that, we shall ask for information again, not in the chamber way proposed by Mr. Patel but publicly even as we ask of Government. And we shall see that we get it. Till then will Mr. Patel fill the bowl of Swami Sraddhanand in the interests of the Untouchables?.—Yours, etc.

We do at the same time stick to our request about information of the moneys earmarked and spent towards the uplift of the Untouchables.

P. R. LELE,
B. V. WARERKAR.

Bombay, February 5.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After you published my letter on the above subject, there appeared a letter over the signature of a Barrister, who made some fun of my thought that only first rate men should be sent out to foreign countries to speak on behalf of India. Now the Working Committee has passed a resolution (No. 12 of 30 and 31-1-24) asking (in so many words) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu "to proceed from East Africa to South Africa", not for a flying visit or to preside over a session of the Congress but "to study the urgent problems affecting Indians and to give advice and render all possible assistance to them. The secretary is authorised to incur expenditure in this behalf." Mrs. Naidu was the only name I mentioned and I specifically suggested that she should go, in the first instance, to South Africa. The Working Committee contemplates a pretty long stay, because if the Class Areas Bill becomes law, a struggle may begin which may last long. In case of such a struggle, Mrs. Naidu has been requested to stay on. The Working Committee has disposed of the question of expense by authorising the Secretary to incur the necessary expenditure. The Working Committee is, thus, *with me* and Mr. "Barrister" is right welcome to make fun of the Working Committee! Since I have written, let me add that Mrs. Sarojini be asked to go to the United States *after* she finishes her duty in South Africa.

May I at the same time refer to the Angora Delegation which is to contain a very great number of the most illustrious leaders of India—like Hakimji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Doctor Ansari—and ask, through your columns, when it is leaving India?—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad, Surat,
Feb. 5.

INDORE-KAGAL MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The heir-apparent to the Gadi of the Holkar Rajya is to be married to the daughter of the Jagirdar of Kagal (Junior). The betrothal has been boomed by many of the so-called Non-Brahmin papers as a right step in the proper direction. No true social reformer would object to such a marriage among the different castes of the community. But have the papers thought of the legislative enactments in the Indore State which have been broken by the haste in implementing the proposed marriage? The fiance is only eight years of age and is to be married at Indore on the 9th instant. The law in force at Indore has prohibited the marriage of any girl before the age of twelve. The Rajas are evidently above law. But, at least they should take care that the framers of law should not be the breakers of it. Is the Indore Durbar regressing to the old orthodox age limit of eight years?

None of the Kshatriya Ruling Princes can be expected to have consented to such a marriage during the short time that passed from the time of the betrothal. Cannot His Highness the Maharaja of Indore wait till the girl attains the legal age?—Yours etc.,

REFORM.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are all demanding Swaraj in every part of India. But no political constitution which we can expect to be introduced in the near future in this country can be a substitute for trade union organisations aiming at the general amelioration of the conditions of peasants and workmen who form the vast majority of the Indian population. Democracy will be meaningless if peasants and workmen are not put in a position to help themselves. Such self-help is only possible by organising the masses into trade unions which can deliberate together and act together for their own welfare and in their own interests against persons who employ them or are otherwise in a position of unfair advantage but refuse to realise that their welfare and interest can be served best by making the peasants and workmen self-reliant. Trade Union organisations in India are few and those few are yet in their infancy. Now is the time when they require the greatest attention and guidance from every well-wisher of India.

The All-India Trade Union Congress, which will have its annual session in Calcutta on the 8th March next, is an organisation which seeks to promote the growth of trade unions and to coordinate the deliberation and activity of such unions as already exist. Its importance can hardly be exaggerated in the present stage of development of modern Indian civilisation. But peasants and workmen and employees in humble position cannot yet be expected to meet the expenses of such an organisation. Large-hearted and broad-minded men and women all over the world take upon themselves the burden of promoting such organisations in their country. May we request you to come forward and give of your best to the cause of the All-India Trade Union Congress? Contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Secretary.—Yours, etc.,

SANTOSH KUMARI GUPTA,
Chairman, Reception Committee.
72, Canning Street,
Calcutta, February 5.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.
Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920, Page 4.
from our own correspondent.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J.P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady. His medicine is simple and as it is an improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. And I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

Present address:—
J.P. Ray K.P. Ray, Dept. 5, Benares City.
(2)

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI. Feb. 8.

Foreign and Political Department:—Mr. J.P. Thompson, Political Secretary to Government succeeds Major G.D. Ogelvie as Secretary to the Chamber of Princes. Mr. T. C. Gilson has been posted as Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Finance Department:—Mr. J. B Taylor has been appointed in the general list of Indian audit and accounts and is attached for training to the office of Accountant General, Bengal. Mr. T. K. Chimayanandam, officer of Indian audit and accounts service is attached temporarily to the office of Account-general, Central Revenues, Delhi. Mr. Mohan Rao has been posted assistant Accountant-general, Bengal. Mr. H. Hardingham officiates as assistant accounts officer in the office of Accountant-general, Burma. Mr. J.F. Mitchell officiates as Accountant-general, Madras; Dewan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarti, officiating Accountant-general, United Provinces is granted six months leave. Mr. H. Bhimsena Rao officiates Accountant-general United Provinces. Mr. N. V. Raghavar has been appointed Deputy Auditor General (inspection).

Education Department: Mr. G.S. Henderson Imperial Agriculturist, Pusa, has been posted in Bihar with effect from 14th April 1925.

Ecclesiastical Department:—Rev. J. H. Burn has been appointed chaplain on probation, Lucknow Diocese. Rev M. S. Evers has been appointed chaplain on probation in Lahore Diocese. Rev G. S. Dodd is promoted to be senior chaplain of church of Scotland.

Health Department:—Major General B.H. Dearo, Surgeon General, Bengal proceeds on 6 months' leave with effect from 26th February. Lieut Col J.D. Graham officiates as Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India services. Captains C. Melver I.M.S. and C.H.P. Allen, I.M.S. have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Assam services. Captain D. Clyde I. M. S. has been placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

Rules for the appointment of the standing committee on emigration are published.

Army Department:—Lt.-Col. R. W. Burton has been allowed to retire. Lt.-Col. F. G. Moore, Assistant Secretary, Army Department and Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board is granted six months' leave out of India with effect from 23rd February 1924. Volunteer officers' decorations have been conferred on the following:—Captain R. H. Wigfal, S. I. Railway Battalion, Col. Richard Hencock. Lieut.-Colonel C. N. Keith, Captain P M. Norris Davies and Lieut. F. Stapleton, Major R. B. Seymour Sewell, I.M.S., Surgeon. Naturalist Marine Survey of India is granted study leave for 8 months and fifteen days.

Railway Department:—Major E. P. Anderson officiates as Deputy Chief Engineer, N. W. Railway.

Legislative Department:—J. W. Anderson Bell has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to succeed Sir Robert Watson Smyth as member of the Council of State. Sir Leslie Miller vacates his seat in the Council of State.

Home Department:—The resignation of Justice R. L. Ross, Additional Judge of Patna High Court has been accepted. Mr. H. F. E. B. Foster, I.C.S., succeeds him.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Before the Civil Justice Committee today, Mr. K. B. Biswas, Subordinate Judge of Alipur, stated that delay would be obviated by issuing summons on respectable persons by post.

To Justice Stewart, the witness said he never adiourned cases because pleaders had to attend wedding parties but he adjourned cases if one of the parties were to get married. He suggested that the best method of recruitment of munsiffs was by competitive examination.

A munsiff of Alipur stated that from May to November they had from fifty to one hundred cases posted every day and suggested that munsiffs should be empowered to appoint Commissioners.

A subordinate Judge of Howrah said that much time would be saved if evidence was recorded by stenographers.

As regards appointment of Honorary Munsiffs the witness said there was at present a dearth of competent persons.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

SJT. VALLABHAI PATEL ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

The first meeting of the new Municipal Board was held last night when Sjt. Vallabhai Patel was elected president.

SPINNERS TO PUT ON KHADDAR.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

The representatives of the Spinners' Union have passed a resolution expressing joy at the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and urging every spinner in the local mills to enlist himself in the union and to put on Khaddar.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 9.

In the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Mr. Nilkantha Chatterji has tabled a resolution recommending that in all public schools arrangements be made for the teaching of spinning by Charka. One non-official member asks for the release of all political prisoners in the Province. Maulvi Syed Mubarak Ali proposes the introduction of compulsory primary education among the prison population in their own vernacular.

LEE COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

Viscount and Viscountess Lee and the members of the Royal Commission arrived Lucknow on Saturday morning and were entertained to a luncheon by His Excellency Sir William Marris. The Indian members were the guests of the Hon. Raja of Mahammudabad. The members of the Commission left for Lahore the same afternoon.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

"It is hereby notified for general information that the following additions to, and alterations in, the Development Directorate chawls have been ordered to be made:—

(i) That 'nahanis' should be provided in each room in all the chawls; (ii) that in each room in the chawls under construction, in which the present standard type of windows has already been built, the loft connected with the chimney and certain other improvements (including a 'nahani') should be provided; (iii) that in the chawls under construction, in which windows of the present standard pattern have not yet been built, as well as in the chawls to be constructed in future, a shuttered type of window, without sunshade should be adopted, and the loft and chimney should be done away with, the other improvements (including a 'nahani') being retained.

2. In modification of the orders referred to in paragraph 1 of Press Note No. S.A.—412, dated the 23rd March, 1923, the minimum average monthly rent to be charged for rooms in all the Directorate chawls, constructed or to be constructed, has, for the present, been fixed at Rs. 11 per room per month. The following are the actual monthly rents which will be charged for the present:—

Ground floor rooms, Rs. 10-8-0 per room.
First floor rooms, Rs. 11-0-0 per room.
Second and third floor rooms, Rs. 11-8-0 per room.

The economic rent for these rooms is calculated at Rs. 15-8-0 per room, per month, and the rents as set forth above will be open to revision.

3. For the larger corner rooms in all the chawls, Re. 1 per room per month will be charged extra."

KHADI DEPOT IN GANJAM.

Mr. M. Ch. Seetharamrao, Manager of the Pattusali Vasthralayam, Bontalakoduru Post Ponnada, via Chicacole, Ganjam Dist., wants every patriotic Indian to know that the above concern is started for the manufacture of pure handspun and handwoven khadi. The quality of the goods is guaranteed and prices are said to be cheap.

The institution further offers free instruction regarding khadi manufacture to those who desire to learn this national industry. Boarding and lodging arrangements for intending students are also provided for.

Further particulars could be had on application to the manager.

The British steamer "City of Manchester" from Calcutta grounded on Gaa Sands near Abertay Lightship. She was refloated and later proceeded to Carnoustie under her own steam.—Reuter.

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50% OFF 50% OFF 50% OFF. 50% OFF 50% OFF 50% OFF.

Reduced to 50% ORIGINAL —PRICE—

FOR	ORIGINAL PRICE. Rs.	REDUCED PRICE. Rs.
BRISCOE (5-seater)	85-0	42-8
BUICK (5-seater)	100-0	50-0
BUICK (7-seater)	115-0	57-8
CHEVROLET Model 490 (5-Seater)	80-0	40-0
DODGE BROS. (5-Seater)	85-0	42-8
FORD (Touring)	70-0	35-0
HUDSON (Super Six)	115-0	57-8
	SET.	SET.

FOR	ORIGINAL PRICE. Rs.	REDUCED PRICE. Rs.
HUDSON (4-Seater) (Phaeton)	95-0	47-8
HUPMOBILE (5-seater)	115-0	57-8
MAXWELL (5-seater)	85-0	42-8
OVERLAND Model 90 (5-seater)	90-0	45-0
SCRIPPS-BOOTH (5-seater)	90-0	45-0
STUDEBAKER (5-seater)	95-0	47-8
WILLYS—KNIGHT "88-4" (7-seater)	115-0	57-8
	SET.	SET.

Rs. 35-0 SEAT COVERS for Ford TOURING CAR complete, Rs. 35-0

CALL IN TO-DAY IF YOU CAN, or send for particulars as to the meeting of your different needs. Letters are dealt with as considerately as callers.

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PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Naysari Building, Fort, Bombay.

THE
JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
N. N. Wadia, Esq, C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919,	62,635
Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted:
Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents!
Lalji Naranji & Co.
MANAGER
BERTRAM CHESTER,
SECRETARY
K.S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.
REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO'S. REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Cotton: The main feature of the market during the last few days has been the strength of spot cotton at Southern points, with reports of exporters being active bidders at well above the level of New York contracts. With so large a proportion of the crop marketed, there is, naturally sharp competition for whatever may be offered from time to time, and if current gossip is correct there seems to be the additional difficulty that merchants have oversold to consumers, creating a large short interest in spot cotton of designated grades and staples, even though the price level may be assured by hedges. This tight situation is of course, reflected in the New York market with March developing exceptional strength owing to trade buying of that position to obtain control of the actual when delivery comes around. Deliveries on January are being made daily and readily accepted, the New York contract system having become a clearing house for those who have cotton they cannot sell elsewhere and those who need cotton they cannot buy elsewhere. It is believed that dearings of this character will continue active during the balance of this season and that many Southern merchants will before long gravitate to New York as the logical centre for attending to their Spring and Summer shipments.

With the American cotton trade well aware of the strength of the situation on this side of the ocean, it is only natural that the European weak spots should be practically ignored, especially as the export business seems to continue active notwithstanding the nervousness over the financial and political possibilities. Yesterday we had quite a break on the combination of unfavourable European news and a ginning report rather larger than expected, but the market was by no means weak and may have recovered before this letter is printed.

As to the Census report on ginning 9,807,138 Bales to December 31st, it is simply in line with the crop ideas that have been prevalent for some time, a final yield of around 10,000,000 bales, and the minor fractions one way or the other are of absolutely no market interest. Future price fluctuations will no longer depend on the supply, but on the way that inadequate supply will be made use of to fill the most pressing necessities of the world.

That question of that new supply will soon become of the greatest interest and, while next year's cotton cannot be spun this year, the course of the market may be modified in either direction to some extent by ideas that will prevail from time to time as to the probable size of the new crop. For the present, all that can be said is that a large increase in acreage is to be expected, especially in thhe Western States, and that the copious rains of the last few weeks followed by very sharp freezes are considered bearish features by experts. It is a long way, however, from January to September.

Coffee: The general tone of the market has been good, the year end statistical statements and the continued adherence of Brazil to its policy of controlling the movement, having apparently impressed European operators, who have been buying on a rather large scale, especially the distant positions. Locally there are no new developments excepting the belief that considerable Rio coffee will be delivered on March contracts, if the premium on that position should increase.

Sugar: The special feature has been the daily scattered liquidation of January contracts, the premium on which is rapidly disappearing. With the removal of the fear of a strike and the cessation of the rains, pressure of Cuban offerings, is likely to become more urgent and, although the market may be sustained by manipulation, it looks as if its general course for the present would be toward lower levels. There has also been some selling by London supposed to be against purchases of Javas.

The Chicago Market has rather a firm appearance with sentiment leaning more to the buying side of Wheat, although no great enthusiasm can be expected in the absence of a broader demand. The bearish features, however, appear to have become stale and scalping purchases on easy spots would seem advisable. Corn is apparently headed for higher levels with occasional reactions.

(Continued from column 2.)

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, February 11.

Market closed stalemate with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1370, India 77/8, Central 25/12 and Eastern Bank 72

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, Apollo 23/12, By. Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 675, Bradbury 460, Century 340, Cent. India 463/12, Colaba Land 140, Coorla 135xd, Crescent 222/8, Elphinstone 45, Fazulbhoy 775, Finlay 635, Gokak 115, Ind. Bleaching 177/8, Ind. Malwa 412/8, Jamshed Mfg. 145, Khatao 240, Kohinoor 1275, Madhavrao Scd. 50, Madhowji 235, Mathuradas 330, M. Petit 3035n, Meyer Sassoon 166/4, Morarji 3900xd., New Great 500, New City 275, Pabani 335, Pearls 515, Phoenix 427/8, Shapurji 236/4, Simplex 307/8, Swan 7/0, Swadeshi 463/12, Tata Mill 302/8 and Vishnut Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 215, B. Burma 307/8, B. Burma N. I. 63/12, Bt. Burma Pet. 6/12, By. Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 212/8, New India 12/12, Shivrajpur 37/4, Tata Iron Ord. 28, Tata Iron Defd. 108/12, Tata Hydro 657/8 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

	London, Feb. 9.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 130
National Bank	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12 1/4

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bomby, February 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 633.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 703.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 693.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 151.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P Rs. 145.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 241.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D. Rs. 168.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D. Rs. 332.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 94.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 98.20.
London—Berlin Marks. Nil.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 11.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 3/16
Fes Demand	630
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	241
Japan	151
Singapore	168

	London, Feb. 9.
Centes 3 per cent.	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 11/16
„ 2 months hence ..	33 11/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China buying on poorlys upplied market uncertain.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans . ..	2 1/2

	London, Feb. 9.
Telegraph Transfers	1 4 15/16 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	33 11/16 Unsettled

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb 9.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 86 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 99 15/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	63
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2—

	London Feb 9
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 /2
7 per cent. Indian Loan .. „	112

BULLION.

Bombay, February 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/3/9...
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/4/0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/15/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/15/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/15/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/10.

London, February 9.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-6.
Silver ready, d. 33-11.
Silver forward, d 33-11.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady, China buying forward.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb 11

Steady :—26—15—0

Yields.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	25—14—6	25—15—9	..	25—15—3
Fagan	25—14—9	26—0—0	..	25—15—6

Fop Mandi.

Maha	0—3—0			
Fagan	0—6—0			

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Steady 82—4—0

Yields.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	81—13—0	82—4—0	..	82—4—0
Fagan	82—3—0	82—11—0	..	81—11—0

Fop Mandi.

Maha	0—14—0			
Fagan	1—12—0			

Tone—Market Steady,

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, February 11.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/12.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 93.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/6.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 98.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 103/6.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 104.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent. due 1930, Rs. 103.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 104.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49. Rs. 101/4.

(Continued in column 1.)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, February 11.

Reuter yesterday reported an advance of 36 points in New York and 22 points in Liverpool. The markets advanced on scattered buying due to improved spot demand and less selling pressure.

Although the American markets reported a moderate advance, the Marwari Bazaar here opened easier this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 633, i.e. Rs. 2 lower than Saturday's closing quotation. On jobbers and several offices' buying the rate advanced steadily to Rs. 635. Fluctuating between Rs. 637 and Rs. 636 the rate gradually gave way to Rs. 634 on offices and Commission Houses selling and at the close of the sessions at 3-30 p.m. the ruling rate was Rs. 633. At the Cotton Depot, Sewree the market opened at Rs. 632½, and going up by half a rupee, declined to Rs. 631, on selling by a Japan House, at which rate the market closed.

Fine M. G. Oomra for March delivery opened to-day at Rs. 608 and in sympathy with the rise in Broach contract the rate advanced to Rs. 609½. Around this level Marwari shroffs and offices were sellers which caused prices to give way to Rs. 607. On scattered buying the rate improved to Rs. 608 but before the close declined again to Rs. 607 which latter was the rate ruling at 3-30 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra for May delivery opened at Rs. 614 and on Commission Houses buying the rate jumped to Rs. 615. This rate, however, was not maintained, for on profit-taking the rate declined steadily to Rs. 615. After fluctuating within a narrow range the rate at 3-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 615. F. G. M. G. Bengal for March and May were respectively quoted at Rs. 542 and Rs. 545.

Our market remains steady and we can see no immediate prospect of a decline in values but unless America should recover sharply we do not think that prices in the near future will improve to any extent. There was a very good enquiry for Ready Cotton from Exporters on Saturday.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS

5-30 P. M.

	Bombay, Feb. 11.
Fully Good Broach April/May	631
Fully Good Bengal March	542
Fully Good Bengal May	545
Fine Oomra March	605½
Fine Oomra May	612½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description	Bombay, Feb. 11. Super	Fine	F. Good fine.
M.G. Bengal and S. Punjab	585	575	560
M.G. Oomra No. 3	630	620	605
M.G. Central Provinces No. 1.	660	650	635
M.G. Central Provinces No. 2	645	635	620
M.G. Mathia	615	605	590
M.G. Khandesh	620	610	595
M.G. Broach	665	655	645

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN.

	Bombay, Feb. 11.
Fully Good Broach April/May	633
Fully Good Bengal March	543
Fully Good Bengal May	545
Fine Oomra March	607
Fine Oomra May	614
Fully Good Southerns May/June	648

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers report of 11th February says:—

New York 9th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
33 14	Mar.	33.40+26	..	33.50	+36
33 33	May.			33.72	+37
31 95	Jul.			32 33	+38
27 95	Oct.			28 05	+10
27 52	Dec.			27 60	+08

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.59, lowest 33.35, range .24 points. Market small, steadier.

Liverpool Market 9th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
19.12	Mar.	19.18+16	19.21+09	19.34	+22
19.13	May.	19.30+17	19.20+07	19.34	+21
18.66	Jul.			18.86	+20
16.61	Oct.			16.59	+17
Egyptian.					
22.21	Mar.			22.60	+37
20.78	Nov.			20 95	+19

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 373,000.

(2) Absence of selling at the opening, scattered buying, Market declined on long liquidation. Spot sales 6,500.

(3) March highest 19.34, lowest 19.20, range 14 points.

(4) Scattered buying, not much selling, good spot demand.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us on the 9th instant as under.

Another Market oversold. Expect improvement."

Alexandria Market 9th February 1924.

Previous close 44.30, Delivery March, opening 44.10-20.

Cotton Del. Liverpool.	Liverpool, Feb. 9. To-day's prices.	
M. U. G. O. C.	Mar.	19.44—22
	May	19.34—21
	July	18 86—20
	Oct.	16 59—17

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb, 9. To-day's Price.
February	19.26—22
March	19.34—32
April	19.33—21
May	19.34—21
June	19.20—20
July	18.86—20
August	18.04—21
September	17 16—18
October	16.59—17
November	16.26—17
December	16. 6—17
January	16.05—17
February	16.02—17

Tone—Steady

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 9

Futures at New York.	To-day's Prices	
	Mar. ..	33 59+.36
	May ..	33 72+.37
	July ..	32 33+.38
	Oct ..	28.05+.09

Months	Liverpool, Feb. 9 To-day's Price
February	—
March	19.26+14
April	—
May	19.25+12
June	—
July	18.79+13
August	—
September	—
October	16.54+12
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—

(Egyptian) March 22.37 May 22.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

	Liverpool, Feb. 9.
M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.20
„ „ Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	14.50
„ „ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach, Good	16.10
„ „ Fully Good	16.50
„ „ Fine	16.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
„ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ Fine	13.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 9 To-day's Price
February	22.50+39
March	22.60+39
April	22.67+38
May	22.75+39
June	22.82+40
July	22.90+43
August	22.50+42
September	21.05+37
October	21.35+22
November	20.95+17
December	20.55+12
January	20.55+12

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Feb. 9.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
„ „ to Continent	26, 00
Futures at New York March ..	33.50+36
„ „ „ May.. ..	33.72+37
„ „ „ July ..	32.33+38
„ „ „ Oct. ..	28.05+09
Spot Cotton at New York ..	33.85+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	33.63+25
Futures „ „ Mar. ..	33.61+37
„ „ „ May ..	33.13+38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	13 3/8
Silver U S mined	64 5/8

	Liverpool, Feb. 9.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,500
„ „ Sales of East Indian..	500
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. Americans Spot Moderate. ..	19.48
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	23.00

METALS.

	London, Feb. 9.
English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 61 3/4
Copper Braziers	„ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	„ 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	„ 30—
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 7/16

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb. 11 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Brass	1/	65	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass	2	66	0	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb. 11. per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	72	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	73	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	76	0	0
Copper	2/	76	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		69	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64	12	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65	8	0
English Copper		75	0	0
American Copper 3/4 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		73	8	0
Do. do 1. 1 1/4		....		

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 9

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	
Lanex	12
Plantation First Later Crepe Feb ..	14

Tone—Neglected—Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

	London Feb. 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	32/6
July Sellers	26/9
July Sept, Sellers	25/9
Fine Whte Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept Sellers	26/1

Tone—Very quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

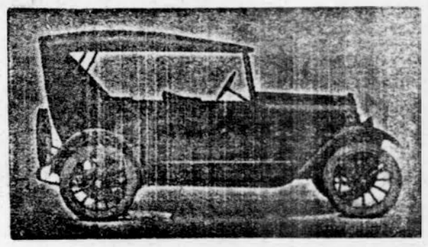
BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

Yesterday being the Sabaath day and also the National Thanksgiving Day there was no business done in the market. Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of sugar and the everywhere prevalent financial stringency the market opened to-day by a rise of 2 annas per cwt. in ready prices and has maintained the same throughout the day. In response to firmer advices from London, America, Karachi and Calcutta, prices for forward positions opened firm but on easier advices from Java

(Continued on next page.)

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 29.

What with an unsettled political situation, a railway strike, and the weakness of cotton, the large volume of cloth inquiry that has been experienced recently has not had much chance of being transformed into orders.

Of course with cotton over 200 per cent. above a pre-war level Lancashire's chief customers abroad cannot be expected to buy in excess. On the contrary, as far as leading staples are concerned—those goods in popular use in countries like India and China—the tendency is to leave as narrow a margin as possible between demand and supply. As values cheapen enterprise will doubtless increase, but there seems no likelihood of appreciably cheaper cotton until the autumn, and that must depend in the main on the dimensions of the next American cotton crop.

Indian outlets are still sending a good many offers. There have been some further bookings of dhooties and of light bleaching cloths, such as mulls, nainsooks, and jacconets, but no big orders have been placed. The policy of buyers seems to be to place very moderate quantities even if they have to come to the market more frequently. This, of course, is a sound policy from a merchant's point of view, because it has the effect of maintaining values on a low basis.

Grey shirtings are still the most neglected section of the market, and apart from a sale of a fair quantity for China a few days ago, these have only changed hands in retail quantities. The sale referred to was a well-known Preston standard, and from what can be ascertained a fair price, for these times was obtained. China has placed recently some fair orders for bleaching shirtings, but only where they could be picked up cheaply.

Fancies have continued in very steady request for various outlets, including those of the Straits Settlements. Egypt is quiet at the moment, and the Levant only gives out orders with a sparing hand. Mediterranean markets as a whole are poor customers at present. South America will only buy when absolutely compelled by exhaustion of supplies. There is a fair miscellaneous business about for the home trade and the Colonies.

Spinners of American counts of yarn have been meeting with more inquiry, but the offers attached have been exceedingly poor. Demand for Egyptian counts cannot be described as robust.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Jan. 23.

The firmer state of the market as evinced in London has had its reflection here. Inquiry has been good in specific instances, though generally there is still a marked falling off. What rise in price there has been may not indicate a permanent advance, but there prevails generally a feeling of optimism that the trade will evade the difficulties which threatened at the beginning of the month. Prices: Frist mark actuals January-February £30 10s., red S.C.C. actuals January-February £28 10s., dairsee 2 January-February £28. 10s.

There was a fair inquiry for certain yarns, especially for chested Hessians, and only for the fact that buyers cannot be too certain that they are not running unwarranted risks it would be still better. Prices in jute yarns were: 8lb. cops, 3s.: 8lb. sacking chains, 4½d. Cloth prices were: Chested hessians, 10oz., 40in., 3 10-12d (3.83) and 3 3-7d.; 8oz., 40 in.. 3 1-12d (3.08) and 3½d. per yard

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Jan. 23.

The market for vegetable oils continues generally firm. Stocks of linseed oil are very small, and production, in the absence of substantial arrivals of seed, continues to be very restricted, with the result that oil on spot is scarce and maintains a good premium, £43 10s. to £44 being current value for prompt, while £40 is asked for the late February delivery. This dispaity, however, will tend to disappear when the new Place crop begins to arrive. Cotton oil is still firm for all descriptions, crude Egyptian quoting £3 10s., and soapmakers' grade of refined £44 per ton naked ex-mill mid. Soya oil of English make is scarce and rape oil firm and dearer. Palm-kernel oil is steady round £45 10s., and groundnut oil is in demand for forward delivery. Oil-cakes of all sorts have been a much better trade.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed afloat, and that near at hand especially, is very firm and has advanced in value, while new crop January-February shipment has moved up to £17 17s. 6d. per ton delivered terms. Egyptian cottonseed is steady and has a firm undertone, there being ready buyers at anything under shippers' present quotations. Soya beans have been in active demand by the Continent, up to £12 16s. 3d. being paid for a 5,300-ton cargo to Carlshasan. Antwerp and Hamburg are fair buyers of rapeseed.

K.C.L. K.C.L.

A Lucrative Bargain

We are in the market with our well-known K. C. L. Rugs made of pure and soft Persian Wool in pleasing designs.

Size 90" × 60".

Price Rs. 12-8 only.

Goods may be returned if not satisfactory.

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal Post, BANGALORE.

K.C.L. K.C.L.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Jan. 23.

The rail strike has exercised a paralysing influence on the Welsh coal trade. Shipments are suspended at Newport and Penarth, and are proceeding slowly at other ports, ex-stocks standing on dockside. As these are exhausted the inability to return sufficient empty waggons will place a stranglehold on the collieries, and all the pits must gradually come to a standstill.

Meantime the steam coal market presents a very firm tone, and collieries are well booked till mid-February, but in view of the loss of output they are indisposed to add to existing engagements. There is a good tentative inquiry for the Continent, excepting Germany, a fair demand for Italy and South America, but actual business is almost in abeyance through uncertainty. Very strong conditions are expected to prevail the next few weeks on account of arrears of deliveries now accruing. Docks are very full of shipping, but clearances are restricted. Many vessels are partly loaded and are held up. Congestion is inevitable on the resumption of work.

Best Admiralty large are firm around 29s. seconds 28s. Dry qualities display a dull tone, bests 27s. 6d. Ordinaries easy at 26s. Monmouthshire coals are well sold two weeks ahead, and prices are steady: Black veins 28s., Western Valleys 27s.. Eastern large 26s. All smalls firm and very scarce. Coking good at 23s., best steams and bunkers 22s. Coke slow, supply ample. Patent fuel in steady demand; prices unchanged.

Exports from Wales for the week ended January 18 fell 127,000 tons, to 431,936 tons, on account of the bad weather and the cessation of the third shift. There were heavy declines to France, Italy, and to a lesser extent to Portugal.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page)

during afternoon, the market went down by 2d per cwt in forward positions.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar at present.

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 28/6 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Jan/Feb. sh. 32/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Feb./ March sh. 32/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

New Crop June/July sh. 27/2 per cwt F.B.H.

New Crop July/August/September sh. 26/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar ready Rs. 26/5 per cwt.

Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar Jan./Feb. sh. 31/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone of the market steady.

To-day's offtake for local consumption is 4000 bags, good demand for ready sugar.

It is very likely that the market may see upward tendency in near future.

S. S. Dogra sailed from Java on the 3rd instant for Cochin and Bombay via Sabang She has on board the following cargo of sugar.

Cochin 400 tons.

Bombay 6925 tons of which 50 tosn are for Karachi.

WHEAT

London, Feb. 9.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—6. 1/2 lb.	
F/M Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 l/2 Value	43
AUSTRALIAN :—M./A. Buyers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Value	32/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per QTF—4lbs,	
Tone of Wheat :—Quiet	
A float to V K	1,6,6 0 0
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Feburary Paid ..	44 1/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 6/3[illegible] p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	1 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teaseed, White 35-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teaseed, Gajar 70-25 ..	72 0 0	15 0 0
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teaseed, Black	65 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 2 6
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 2 0	..
Linseed April May	13 2 0	
Groundnut / Feb /March	71 0 0	
Teaseed Gajar 35-15 F/M	15 12 0	..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th February 24.

Cotton	38875 Bales
Wheat	13386 cwts.
Linseed	3303 cwts.
Rape, etc.	6589 cwts.
Gingellyseed	5476 cwts.
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	2065 cwts.
Castorseed	4402 cwts.
Rice	7487 cwts.
Myrabollams	6936 cwts.
Cottonseed	15751 cwts.
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	3418 cwts.
Juwar	1602 cwts.
Masur	57 cwts.
Barley	183 cwts.
Bajri	1468 cwts.
Coal	857 tons.

Previous Healing Balm of marvellous Power.

Members of the Indian and European Medical professions pay glowing tributes to the unrivalled healing and antiseptic virtues of Zam-Buk.

Dr. T. P. Sangameswara Iyer, L.M. & S., writing from Big Bazaar St., Coimbatore, says:—"After lengthy experience I can thoroughly recommend Zam-Buk. It proves uniformly successful in severe cases of eczema, impetigo, ringworm, ulcers, and abscesses. Besides exceptional antiseptic and healing virtues, Zam-Buk being a pure balm of herbal origin, is to be vastly preferred to preparations containing fatty animal ingredients."

Military Surgeon G. Mathire, Cherat, writes:—"Zam-Buk is without doubt, the best cure for the skin diseases of India. I can highly commend it in cases of eczema, Delhi sores, and jungle sores."

Dr. M. N. Dalal, L.C.P.S., 18 Bolgachia Rd., Calcutta, writes:—"I am of opinion that Zam-Buk possesses all the qualities claimed for it, especially its marvellous antiseptic and healing effect in even the most obstinate types of skin disease."

Assistant Surgeon Sukh Dyal, of Gujrat, Punjab, says:—"I have found Zam-Buk an excellent antiseptic healer for cuts, wounds, sores and abrasions. In prickly heat also it acts like magic."

ZAM-BUK is obtainable of chemists & medicine vendors at Rs. 1 or Re. 2-4 per box. 1.2.219

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb 11.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1
Kilachand	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 3
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	1 0 9
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	..
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 ..
Sattars	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Light house	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 0
Japan	..No 40/1	1 14 [illegible]
Japan	..No. 42/2	2 2 0
Japan	..No. 20	1 2 9
Japan	..No. 32	1 10 9

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 11

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi —		2	3
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	9	0
Textile per lb	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Bait) per lb. ..	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth:—x Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
ngcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1	6	9
B mbay C oth	1	7	0
Osm Iwan ..	1	6	0
Hearts Brand ..	1	6	
Santa:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Dhooties 7/8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	10	3
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	8	9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	8	9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	6	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—			
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	4	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	2	0
Black Check 5 lb:—			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8	8	0
Gabrun No, 5124. —			
Gabrun no	5	12	4
Pearl	13	2	0
Hindustan	13	2	0

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SCINDIA STEAM NAV. CO.

The adjourned ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., was held at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Carvel, Kalbadevi, Bombay on Saturday, to transact the business, that was before the original meeting. Mr. Narottam Morarjee presided. After a lengthy discussion, the report of the committee, that was appointed at the last meeting was passed.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the same Company, at the same place and under the same chairmanship was subsequently held and the directors' report stated that the result of the working for the year under review, after deducting the amount of Rs. 1,20,371-9-8 brought forward from last year shows a loss of Rs. 5,89,287-15-0. This is almost entirely due to the rigorous rate was carrrid on by the powerful monopolistic non-Indian interests on the Coast, almost throug out the year. The appointment of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as a director was confirmed. The retiring director Mr. Lalji Naranji, was re-elected; and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co, and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 10th Feb 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29 900in
Temperature of air		71.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		64 6 "
Dew point		59.8 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		67.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		2.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		79 0 "
Minimum " "		68.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW E,,NNW,N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		..miles 140

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Sunday Moon Time	Depth on Soll	Day of Week	Bombay Mean Time	Depth
		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER	
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	8	1 18	29 3	8	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3		6 12	17 1
M.	11	2 42	26 9	11	9 11	18 2
		15 24	25 2		21 1	20 1
Tu.	12	3 10	25 11	12	9 52	18 7
		16 1	24 6		21 46	21 0
W	13	3 44	25 2	13	10 46	19 6
		27 15	24 2		24 0	21 11
Th.	14	4 29	24 6	14	11 52	19 2
		18 52	24 2			
S.	17	8 36	24 6	17	3 27	21 0
		22 4	26 9		15 3	17 5

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

VIOLATION OF PASSPORT RULES.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday before Mr. Frank Olivera, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ahmed Ali, an Arab and of twenty was charged by Sub-Inspector Louis D'Souza of the C.I.D. with having landed without passport in British India on the 9th instant from the S.S. "General Hoyt" in Bombay Port. It was alleged by the prosecution that by so doing the accused was alleged to have committed an offence under Rule 3 of the Indian Passport Rules of 1921 (vide No. 419-IV of 1920).

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was no passenger but was a workman on board the ship. He came from Aden and knew nothing about the Passport or any other rules. That was the first time he had landed on Indian soil. If he had committed an offence by landing without a passport, he would willingly go back to Aden.

His worship convicted and sentenced the accused to seven days' simple imprisonment, at the expiry of which he could be sent back to Aden.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Before the same Magistrate, two coolie boys Rathored Hario and Raghia Rama were charged by Sub-Inspector N.D. Salt with theft and abetment in respect of silk pieces valued at Rs. 420. It was alleged by Manilal Rama, a Port Crane operator, that he saw both the accused tying up the bundle underneath the Crane. When he suspected them and caught hold of the accused. The second accused ran away, but was subsequently traced with the aid of the first accused. Both of them were then handed over to the police.

Howard Westin, an apprentice on board the S.S. "Columbia Lyons" in No. 11 shed, Alexandra Dock, identified the property as part of the ship's cargo when the police showed him the stolen goods.

The first accused had two previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Borstal Jail, while the second accused was ordered to receive twelve stripes.

SIX MONTHS' R. I. FOR THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Friday afternoon, before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur acting Third Presidency Magistrate, one Bhaboo Syed Khan was charged with theft.

The facts of the case were that complainant Portam Desouza an aged Pensioner while returning home at about 8-45 p.m. on Thursday night was confronted in the Goa Street by some men, one of whom asked for Bakhesh The accused all on a sudden came from behind, put his hand in his pocket and was running away with a handkerchief. The complainant shouted "Chor, chor" and a police constable (H. 177) near by caught the accused.

The accused who had one previous conviction, pleaded not guilty. On the evidence His worship convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED STRANGULATION OF CHILD.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Procecution Inspector Barodia Placed Bhima Bai, a widow, for strangulating her illegitimate female newly-born child.

Facts of the case are that on the 29th December last at about 9 a.m., information was received that the dead body of a newly-born female child was found lying in a latrine of a house at Nowroji Hill, Dongri.

On receipt of this information Sub-Inspector Patil proceeded to the spot and brought the dead body to the Police Surgeon who examined it and certified that death was due to strangulation. A piece of string was found tightly tied round the child's neck. Further enquiries were made in that locality with the result that the accused was arrested and sent to Motiba Hospital where the accused was examined and detained for treatment. The House Surgeon certified that the accused showed signs of recent accouchment. The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF TAKING DELIVERY OF OPIUM.

Under the orders of the High Court Mr. G. R. Khiraz at the Mazagaon Police Court on Friday commenced the retail of Jamnadas Amrital who was charged by Excise Inspector N. C. Cama with taking delivery of a parcel containing 20 lbs of opium and who was acquitted by Mr. Oliveira, then Second Presidency Magistrate.

The case for the prosecution is that on the 3rd of July last on receipt of certain information. Inspector Cama kept a watch on certain parcels which had arrived at Grant Road Station and were said to contain sweets.

As the accused took delivery of the parcel and was coming out of the compound he was arrested and on opening the parcel 20 lbs of opium was found therein. The case has been postponed for the evidence of the railway parcels clerk.

A TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

On Friday last, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bomanjee S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, prosecuted a passenger named Chunilal Ambaram for using a ticket which had already been used on a previous journey and avoiding to pay the legal fare. The accused admitted before His Worship that he had shown the used ticket to the Inspector, when it was demanded for checking, but he afterwards wanted to buy a fresh ticket.

After hearing the evidence; His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and one anna for the fare.

CORONER'S COURT.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO BLASTING OPERATIONS.

On the 24th ultimo afternoon blasting operations were in progress at the Rawli Hill and after the work was over a labourer named Dada Ramia (50) was found lying dead near the labourer's camp. A large stone was lying near him.

At an inquest held on his body by the Coroner on Saturday Hormasji Dorabji Supervisor for the blasting operations of the Improvement Trust said that the excavation at the bottom of the hill was thirty feet long with another excavation at right angles ten feet long. The 10 ft. excavation contained 400 pounds of powder. The work was done near the labourers' camp and the beggars' camp at Dadar. Warning was given to the labourers and ten minutes after, when all were away, fuse was ignited by the witness. When the blasting commenced some stones were thrown out, witness then heard that the deceased had been struck and saw him lying with the stone at his back. He was breathing but was unconscious and soon died. The stone had fallen 750 feet from the hill. A man close to witness was injured by another stone and was removed to hospital. Replying to the Coroner witness said, the blasting was carried out in accordance with the conditions of the license. The beggars' camp was cleared before the blasting commenced. The license did not require any other precautions beyond those taken. A policeman was present when the men were warned by whistling and shouting to go out of the dangerous Zone.

After hearing some more evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the spine due to a stone having fallen on him during extensive blasting operations on Rowly Hill, and added, "the jury understand that further necessary precautions are being taken to ensure the safety of persons in the vicinity when such operations are being conducted".

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The slight improvement which was noticeable in our market towards the end of last week, has not unfortunately been maintained. Values of all classes of goods have again been easier and the tendency is at present for them to go still lower, whilst with the exception of some small purchases of White Drills, White Nainsooks and Grey Dhooties, no other forward business is reported to have taken place. There have, however, been some fair quantities of Sarries under offer since we last wrote, but local prices are too low at the moment for business.

Grey Shirtings.—The market for this class of goods is still very poor, with a total absence of up-country demand. A few sales of country-made cloths are reported to have been made and values are about 2 annas per piece lower than last week.

Grey Dhooties.—A little selling is taking place, but prices show a fall of 5 to 6 pies per pair, though deliveries have improved.

Whites.—This section is quieter, although certain amount of selling continues. Values have not changed.

Miscellaneous.—A welcome improvement has been in evidence in this section, due undoubtedly to the commencement of the marriage season. Fancies, Sarries and Prints have all been in fair demand and prices show a slight advance

Yarn.—There is nothing of interest to report.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Our local Cotton Yarn market has been more active during the past week, and as a result of a slight improvement in demand, coupled with the firmer tone of Cotton, bazar values have been fully steady, and close at about 6 pies per 5 pound Bundle over last week's quotations.

We quote per 5lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10/s	Rs.	4-10-6 to 4-14-6
Mule 12/s	Rs.	4-10-6 to 5-1-6
Mule 14/s	Rs.	5-0-6 to 5-3-6
Mule 16/s	Rs.	5-3-6 to 5-7-6
Mule 20/s	Rs.	5-10-6 to 5-14-6
Mule 22s	Rs.	5-12-6 to 6-0-6

COAL.

While a good business has recently been done there has been evidence this week of a slight pause due, no doubt, to the difficulty encountered in obtaining wagons. Unless emergency supplies of wagons are obtained there is little prospect of despatching the allotment for the public being practically all daily. Raisings are fairly good and likely to improve during the current month, which is one of the best of the year.

The following are the current quotations.

Desherghur—Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13.

13 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9

10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

A SOCIAL REFORM MARRIAGE.

A marriage under the amended Civil Marriage Act took place in Bombay on Saturday evening. The bridegroom, Mr. Chandra Kissan Dapitary, B.A. (Cantab), Barrat-Law, comes of a Kasaliya Rajastha family of Surat and the bride Miss Sushila Chatterjee, daughter of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee of Reuter's and a niece of the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, member, Viceroy's Executive Council, belongs to a highclass Brahmin family of Bengal. Both the bride's and bridegroom's families are well known in Bombay Indian society. Orthodox and unorthodox friends signified their approval of this social reform marriage by being present in large numbers at the wedding ceremony which was performed according to Hindu rites.

A TELEPHONE POLE TRAGEDY.

Enquiry was concluded on Friday at the Coroner's Court regarding the death of Succaram Sittaram, aged 22, a lineman in the Bombay Telephone Company who was found hanging and dead from a cross arm on a telephone pole near the Princess Dock on the 1st instant, under circumstances already reported.

Dr. W. Nathan, Police Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to electric shock. Mr. Francis Wilson, Electrical Engineer to Government, said he went to the place of occurrence on the 1st instant on receipt of police report but found nothing amiss at that spot. About a quarter of a mile away a telephone wire was broken and the short end was hanging from the pole. There some of the lighting wires of the Port Trust ran under the telephone wires. The telephone wire itself appeared to have either broken or burnt through in two places. As far as it could be judged, the wire when it broke came in contact with lighting wires underneath it and thus became alive. The deceased must have been on the line at the time and received a shock. If he had been seen immediately, artificial respiration would have been resorted to. The lighting wires were guarded, but owing to the peculiar position of the telephone pole and the lighting pole, which were very close together, the guarding was not sufficient in such a case. The telephone wire was not alive when witness went, but the contact was probably intermittent and the wire was certainly in a dangerous position. Witness could not account for the man receiving the shock in any other way.

After some further evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from electric shock.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.

A Mahomedan school boy named Syed Hassan Syed Ahmedan aged about ten years died of an unfortunate accident in Ali Omer Street, Null Bazar on Thursday evening. It appears that hack victoria No. 2394 was on the Esplanade Road stand. The driver seeing the victoria in front moving moved the horse a little when the animal suddenly shied. The driver got off the coach-box and took hold of the reins when the horse gave a jerk. The bit broke and fell into the hands of the driver. The latter put his hands round the horse's neck but could not quiet him and the animal bolted and turned into Ali Omer Street and knocked the driver down. The horse then continued running with the victoria and knocked down the boy rendering him unconscious. Haroon Joosub a dyer residing in the street ran to the boy's rescue, picked him and removed him in a taxi-car to the J. J. Hospital where he died on admission.

At an inquest held on the body of the deceased the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call :—
1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of commerce dealing with Company law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B.Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business Men.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.
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Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, Round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Best Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.
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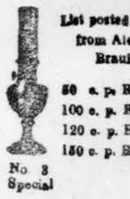

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SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1924.

(1st Race Starts 2-30 (S.T.).

THE COLABA CUP. (Div I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Cup Rs. 750, and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Horses II Division.)

Murmansk 9/1, Starboard 8/13, Danzig 8/3, Moonshiner 8/3, Ship's Biscuits 8/0, Greenfinch 7/13, Eudorette 7/11, Lemoine 7/9, Atrocity 7/8, Prospective Chap 7/6, Magical Mike 7/5.

THE COLABA CUP. Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Cup Rs. 750, and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Horses II Division.)

The Count 9/7, Marmion 8/7, Canterbury Lamb 8/6, Gay Ditty 8/4 Miss Evans 8/1, Love Glass 7/13, School Boy 7/13, Rackle 7/9, Treddle 7/8, Sance 7/6; Catchup 7/6, Silver Balm II 7/6, Deluvian 7/4, Wood Harmony 7/0.

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance about 1½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Div.)

Red Quill 9-5, Charles William 9-5, Trail 8/0, King's Own 7/13, Irrigate 7/12, Sunnygama 7/11, Thunder 7/10, Deslin 7/6.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Handicap Horses I Div.)

Aborigine 9/0, Unitoi 8/7, Northern Light 8/2, Floreal 7/12, Wasp 7/9, Whit Week 7/7.

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses).

Voltage 9-10, Wood Harmony 9/8, White Fang 9/7, Velocity 9/5, Mollah 9/2, Dollarina 9/1, Nun's Veil 8/13, Zigomar 8/12 Lady Rita 8/7, Flight Errant 8/4 Stormont 8/4, Mary's Lamb 7/13, My Realm 7/11, Green Bitter 7/7, Blade of Wheat 7/4.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Arab I and II Div.).

Mikado 10/2, Karikata 9-10, Waterloo 9-8, Marshal Petain 9/1, Silver Streak 9/1, Cessation 8/12 Hatchet 8/12, Khaboor 8/10, Centry 8/6, Chieftain 8/2 Bahadur-ul-mulk 7/12, Alder 7/12, Gosub 7/12, Bismark 7/8, Pride of Irak 7/2.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Arabs Ponies II Div).

Commander 9/4, Summerton 9/1, Ornate 9/0 Forfeit 8/0 Bombay 8/7, White Rose 8/4, Arman 8/3, Delver Fung 8/3, Grey Renard 8/2, Malabar 7/12 Sly Jamal 7/12 Kamel 7/10, Bhagvazenda 7/0.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Div.)

Nurse Robs 9-6, Coriander 9-5, Carton Pierre 9-4, Bridgeward 9/1 Volcure 9/1 Dollarina 8/13, Golden Vision 8/12, Erinite 8/6, Lady Rita 8-5, Jovial 8/0.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Div.).

Meddlesome 9/2, Mimi 9/1, Mollah 9/0, Zea 8/12, Some Scribe 8/12, Nun's Veil 8/11, Palma 8/9, Glass Rock 8/5, Poor Anna 8/4, Flight Errant 8/2, Gold Reef 8/2, My Realm 7/9, Green Bitter 7/5.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPINE LEAGUE.

PORTUGUESE R. S. C. (2) BEAT CITY POLICE (1.)

Two matches, one in each division were played off on Sunday evening on the Cooperage ground. The first one was a "B" division fixture between the City Police and the Portuguese R. S. C. which resulted in a win for the latter by the odd goal in three. Exchanges were fairly even at the start but the Portuguese forwards were far too quick for the Police halves and threatened their goal several times. The Police custodian is to a great extent to blame for the goals against him as he rushed out without thinking and both times he was beaten while trying to run back and save. Dias, the Portuguese inside left shot the first goal for his side after a nice run through with only the goalie at his mercy whom he had no difficulty in dodging. Only ten minutes had passed since the start and the Policemen made every effort to equalize. Vincent their centre-forward was responsible for the second goal ten minutes later.

The Policemen had two goals against them when crossing over and tried to play a concerted game. Littlewood and Lynch Blosse were fastest among the forwards but their efforts were spoilt by Goult the left-winger, lying "off-side." The Policemen continued to attack the Portuguese goal and after a strenuous efforts Lynch-Blosse was able to net the only goal for his side.

The teams were:—

Portuguese R. S. C.:—D'Sa; Fernandes and Saldanha; Torcato, Sodder and Lobo; Alvarez, Diogo, Vincent, Dias and D'Souza.

Police:—Thornton; Willbund and Wray; Paul, Mckenzie and Hewse; Goulter, Gravestone, Liddlewood, Lynch Blosse and Sheppard.

Referees:—Messrs. Birtwistle and Bhattacharjee.

HORNETS (1) BEAT ALL-BANDRA (0).

The second match between the Hornets and the All-Bandra, was decidedly more interesting and was in every way a very keen contest. Yesterday, the all-Bandra played their first game and the Hornets found some difficulty in mustering a side. The all-Bandra were rather unfortunate in not being able to share the points with their opponents as they had played an equally good game, if not better. For the Hornets, Nissen as back and Mimi as centre-half played excellent hockey, while Fernandes of the all-Bandra was by far the best forward in the field. Play throughout was even and both goals were visited in turn. Fairman shot the only goal of the match, off a pass from James. The Bandra boys showed clever hockey but the Hornets were more to the point and were not in favour of slow hits at all.

Teams:—

Hornets.—Ernst; Babrielle and Nissen; C. Rodrigues, Milson and Finnigan; Whittenburg, Parkhill, Fairman, James and J. Rodrigues.

All-Bandra:—Elias; Gomes and Gonsalves; F. Perreira A. Perreira and Mascarenas; Dharmai, Fernandes, Fonseca, Sequeira and A. Fonseca.

Referee; Messrs. Cyriaco de Sousa and Abrahams.

CATHEDRAL H. S. (1) BEAT SANTA CRUZ (0).

Yesterday's "A" Division match between the Santa Cruz and the C. H. School was a rather ding-dong affair, with very little hockey except for a few individual efforts on the part of both sets of forwards. Both teams have a good defence, but are poor in attack. Exchanges were even at first, but towards the close of the first half, the School team severely tested the Santa Cruz defence which but for W. Green's brilliant spoiling tactics would have suffered a worse defeat. Flight was the only forward in the School's team who made serious attempts. The teams were on equal terms at half time, and on crossing over the Santa Cruz boys' made several incursions into the Schools area but were forcibly driven back by their centre-half and dangerous goalie. Flight was responsible for several individual attmepts and succeeded in scoring the only goal.

Teams:—

C. H. S.:—Hodgkinson; Beale and Spilling, Simon, Leontzini and White, Mahar, Gilder Flight, Sinclair and Kelly.

Santa Cruz:—Young; W. Green and Rosario; A. Johannes, V. Johannes and S. Butler; H. Butler, N. Vaidya, J. Perreira, H. Green and Johnson.

Referees: Messrs. Matthews and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

Govt. Telegraph vs. Parel Sporting Club (on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground) and Lusitanians vs. Orion Sporting Assn. on the Cooperage.

ALL INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

The finals in Men's Doubles were played off to-day resulting in a win for Knowls and Kishen Prasad who beat Vane Percy and Andrae 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, after a hard fought game. The winners played a steady game throughout and for the losers Andrae put up a hard fight.

Men's Singles, Semi-finals:—Kishen Prasad beat Bobb 7-5, 6-0, Andrae beat A. E. Browne 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Ladies' Singles, Semi-finals:—Mrs. Trevor Horne beat Miss Gibson 8-6, 7-5. Miss Mackinnon beat Mrs. Creffield 6-4, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles, Semi-finals:—Mrs. Trevor Horne and A. E. Browne beat Kishen Prasad and Mrs. Fremantle 9-7, 8-6.

Allahabad Plate:—Mukerji beat E. V. Bobb 6-3, 6-1. Powell beat Bhargava 7-5, 6-2.

Markers' Event:—Latif beat Mohamed Ayas 6-2, 6-4.

His Excellency Sir William Marris was present at the matches.

SWIMMING RACE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Hobart.—Arneborg won the half-mile swimming championship of Australia, his time being 10 m. 57 4/5 s. Charlton is not competing for championships but reserving himself for Olympiad.—Reuter.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Racecourse, Bombay, on SATURDAY Morning, February, 16th, at 8 a.m., twenty-six racehorses.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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FOR A PURSE TO MAHATMA

SJT. VALABHBHAIS' APPEAL TO GUJARATIS.

Sjt. Valabhbhai Patel wires from Ahmedabad, under Monday's date:—

The trumpet call of Mahatmaji has through the mercy of Providence been sounded once again. It is a call for cementing an indissoluble union between all communities, and to a fulfilment of the Constructive Programme. It is an appeal which must go home to the heart of every Indian who desires Swaraj and every one who loves Mahatmaji. Whilst I ask all Gujaratis to do their full share in those two items I appeal to all Gujaratis, in and outside Gujarat, to give a further indication of their intense love for Mahatmaji by every one or such as can do so by contributing a sum not less than Rs. 10, so as to enable Gujarat to present him with a purse which may be worthy of his services to them. I do not think it is too much to expect from all the Gujarati speaking population in and outside India to get together a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Please permit me to appeal through your columns to every Gujarati reading your paper to help in making up the purse so that the sum may be presented to him when he arrives in Ahmedabad early next month. All contributions may be sent to the Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Ahmedabad.

THE DEADLOCK IN C. P.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. The motions on the agenda included the introduction of an important measure of social reform by Government in connection with the *Devadasis*. The Bill is to be introduced by Sir Malcolm Hailey and proposes to afford greater protection to girls under the age of 18 years. It provides a procedure for the reserve of girls living in circumstances calculated to lead to prostitution which will be capable of adoption in cases in which there is a suitable custody to which the girls can be committed.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Sir Gordon Fraser and Mr. Hammond, all members of the old Assembly, were sworn in.

The majority of the questions were asked by Mr. V. J. Patel.

Replying to Mr. Patel and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Charles Innes said that the appointments to the staff of the High Commissioner were made by the High Commissioner himself.

DELHI, February 11.

The Rajah of Muhmudabad was present in the distinguished visitors gallery. At question time Sir Basil Blackett in answer to Mr. Patel said that an additional taxation expected to yield 41 crores had been imposed by the Central Government since the inauguration of the reforms.

Replying to Mr. Patel, Sir Charles Innes said that several alternative schemes have been proposed by the Bengal Nagpur Railway for financing the proposed development of the Vizagapatam Harbour but none of them has been considered a satisfactory solution of the problem. As the matter is one in which the local Government is keenly interested and no final decision has been arrived at Government did not consider it desirable at present to disclose the details of the various proposals.

THE DEADLOCK IN C. P.

Replying to Mr. Patel Sir Malcolm Hailey said that Government have seen reports in the press regarding the motion of want of confidence which was adopted by the Central Provinces Legislative Council. They are not aware that any deadlock exists. There has been no correspondence on the subject between the Government of the Central Provinces and the Government of India. The Government of India would not in any case be prepared to publish the correspondence between the Governor of the Central Provinces and the Governor-General nor would they necessarily be aware of its existence. The Government of India were not consulted by the Governments of Bengal and Central Provinces nor by the Governors of the two provinces. They do not know whether the Governor-General was so consulted.

Mr. A. Burdon replying to the questions asked by Mr. V. J. Patel said that no Indian officer has been admitted to the Royal Navy or the Royal Air Force since the war. There is an Indian technical section attached to the Royal Air Force in India in which Indian artificers to the number of 114 are employed.

Replying to Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas Sir Basil Blackett announced that the Government of India had decided that after the termination of the present contract with the Bank of England which had still some months to run no further order for one rupee notes wil be placed for rupee note which would continue to be legal tender.

Replying to Mr. Patel Sir Basil Blackett said that it was estimated that no loss would be incurred as the result of Government guarantee of fifty per cent payment to the creditors of the Alliance Bank. This estimate was likely to be realised.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah Sir Charles Innes said that the Government had not received the report of the Tariff Board.

Replying to a supplementary question of Mr. Jinnah the Commerce Member added that they hoped to receive the report soon and that they would give it immediate consideration.

Mr. K. C. Roy.—Would Government ask for *ad interim* report?

The Commerce Member.—I will ask the President if he could let us have a summary of the report in advance.

Mr. S. Chetty.—Is Government aware that some big works are in danger of being closed.

Sir Campbell Rhodes.—Will Government give this House opportunity to consider the report before any action is taken.

Sir Charles Innes.—That is a matter which shall require consideration.

PANEL OF CHAIRMAN.

After the question time, the President announced that the following four would form the panel of chairman:—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. K. C. Neogy. He also announced that he had appointed Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. K. C. Roy as members of the Library Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Jinnah the following Select Committee was appointed on the bill raising age of minor girls from sixteen to 18 years in sections 372, 373 and 361 in I.P.C. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Abdul Haye, Mr. S. Chetty, Dr. Gour, Mr. Rau, Sir Chimanalal Setalvad, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Percival, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Dutta and Mr. Jinnahh.

Sir Malcolm Hailey introduced a bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code for purpose of affording greater protection to persons under the age of eighteen years. He said that the bill was a cautions measure of social and legislative importance and Government would give ample time for itts consideration.

(The main provisions of the bill fall within two categories; one part is designed to remedy the defects in the provisions of sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code and the other part provides a procedure for the rescue of girls living in circumstances calculated to lead to prostitution which will be capable of adoption in cases in which there is suitable custody to which the girls can be committed.)

Sir Basil Blackett's bill to amend the Income Tax Act which was introduced on 1st February was referred to a select Committee of the following:—Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Wilson, Mr. H. G. Cocke, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. S. S. Ghose, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Ujjagar Singh, Mr. Baree and the Finance Member.

MURAL PAINTINGS FOR DELHI.

MR. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Three non-official Resolutions figured on the Agenda of the Council of State to-day. Mr. G. A. Natesan (Madras) and Mr. J. W. A. Bell (Calcutta) were the new members sworn in. After about thirty questions had been answered, Mr. Sethna moved that if and when work of mural paintings in buildings at Raisina including the Government House and the Secretariat is taken in hand it should be entrusted to the Indian Artists and preferably to the Bombay School of Arts, Mr. Sethna in moving the resolution quoted the opinions of eminent authorities like Sir John Marshall, Dr. F. M. Thomas and Mr. M. A. Hydari of the Hyderabad State to show that the Bombay School of Arts was unquestionably the first in the field and their work was unsurpassed even by the European Artists. The Bombay School ought to receive the same kind of encouragement from the Government in India, as the London School of Arts received from the Government in England.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy said that there might be certain buildings where Indian Architecture might be an unsuited thing. Therefore he moved an amendment for the addition of words, "as far as possible," at the end of the resolution.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha supported the resolution and eulogised the progress made by the Bombay School of Arts.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the amendment.

Mr. A. H. Ley, Secretary, Industries Department, expressed fullest sympathy with the object of the mover.

In conclusion Mr. Ley moved an amendment to the effect that if and when the work of mural paintings was taken in hand it would be entrusted to Indian artists, if the requisite type could be found in India and that the Government should consider the possibility of utilising the services of art students selected from the schools of arts already eristing in India.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy withdrew his own amendment in favour of Mr. Ley's.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari criticised the conditions imposed by Mr. Ley in accepting the motion.

Mr. G. A. Natesan (Madras) opposed the amendment of Mr. Ley as dangerous and as defeating the very object of the resolution. It would be an unmerited slur on the Indian Art to appoint Indian Artists under Europeans

Mr. Karandikar after narrating his visits to Ajanta and Tanjore where he witnessed brilliant exhibits of Indian Artists asked whether India could not care to encourage her own art. He said if the resolution of Mr. Sethna were passed it would be greatest incentive to Indian Artists.

Mr. Sethna in replying to the debate adhered to his own resolution and urged the House to vote against the amendment of Mr. Ley, which was only meant to shelve the question.

The amendment of Mr. Ley was pressed to a division and carried twenty-four voting for and thirteen against it.

Theresolution as amended was therefore carried.

The next resolution on the agenda was by Mr. Vedamurthi for reconstitution of the new Capital Committee with a non-official majority. At the suggestion of the President the House agreed to its being discussed to-morrow.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

In the Council of State to-day, replying to Mr. Sethna, Mr. Crerar said that the privilege of service men retiring on proportionate pension had been extended until action proposed to be taken on the report of Parliamentary Commission provided for by the Government of India Act was known when the whole position would necessarily be reviewed.

To another question by the same member Mr. McWatters replied that Kolar Gold mines sent their outturn to Bombay mint to be refined as they required mints assay mark. Gold was then disposed by the mines through their agents in Bombay. The question whether gold was sold locally to bazar or shipped abroad was naturally one of relative prices. The last occasion on which any of this gold was shipped abroad was in December 1921.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

MILL-OWNERS' MEETING.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE NOT ACCEPTED.

In response to an invitation from H. E. the Governor, the Committete of the Mill-owner's Association met His Excellency at the Government House on Saturday last to discuss the situation created by the strike and the subsequent prolonged lock-cut. After a free discussion with the members of the Committee regarding various matters at issue, His Excellency seems to have advised them to effect an honourable but satisfactory settlement. It also appears His Excellency advised the Committee to announce definitely that the mill-owners did not contemplate any reduction of wages during the next twelve months.

The Committee, after listening to His Excellency's suggestions, seem to have felt that they could not give any assurance in regard to the few points emphasized by His Excellency. They therefore promised, it is said, to place His Excellency's view before a general meeting of the mill-owners' Association.

Accordongly, a special meeting was held on Monday afternoon at the Association rooms. After the mill-owners' position had been reiterated, it seems that a general discussion ensued. The majority opinion was against the employees, and even His Excellency's suggestion for a definite assurance to the men did not seem to make a favourable impression on the members.

Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai, alone among the members present, appears to have taken a liberal view, and as a practical businessman favoured the idea of the Association giving an assurance, as suggested by His Excellency, that they would not make any wage-cuts during the next twelve months. Sir Fazulbhai, it is also said, asserted that it was far more preferable that the mill-owners should individually even concede partly, if not wholly, the demand for a bonus and end the present undesirable state of things. Obviously, his counsel fell on deaf ears. The majority of the members were entirely opposed to the idea even of giving the assurance to the employees. It is stated however that the mill-owners as a body, have not entertained any idea of a wage cut, and it may have, therefore, been their view that the question did not arise at the moment. Ultimately the meeting decided to put up this morning a notice to the effect that the mills would be opened on Monday next and if the men then resumed work, the wages due to them for January would be paid off on the 20th instant.

MILL LOCK OUT CONTINUES.

The lockout continued yesterday, and no settlement is yet in sight. The men are as determined as ever to standout till their demands are granted. A diversion seems to have been caused by the deputation which waited upon the Governor by invitation. It is stated that the deputation was asked to give an undertaking that there would be no "cut" in wages, and this was readily enough given, only the members asking that the final decision should rest with the Association itself. The Association met on Monday and the decision was not known at the time of writing this. The men of course want their bonus, and they will not be satisfied with anything less than that.

The men are naturally anxious to get their wages for January, and in the natural course of events they are paid on the 15th. It is to be seen what the Association does in this case.

Only one mill was working yesterday. The Bombay Woollen Mill which was working for a number of days and the men of which went on strike almost on the last day, started the engines yesterday, but the men refused to go back to their work. They collected before the mill, but did not go into the mill compound. Otherwise, there is not much change in the situation.

MILL-OWNERS' MEETING.

A NEW NOTICE TO WORKMEN.

At a special general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held yesterday (Monday) afternoon at Graham's Building, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla presiding, it was decided, after protracted discussions, to post the following notice at all the affected mills this morning:—

"In accordance with the resolution adopted at a special general meeting of the Mill-owners' Association held on Monday, the 11th instant it is hereby notified that the mills will be opened to receive workmen and ready to commence on the 18th of February as already announced. Wages earned and due for the month of January will be paid two days after the resumption of work.

"A feeling seems to prevail in certain quarters that the millowners in addition to cancelling the bonus intend to reduce the scale of wages for the month of January. It is entirely untrue and does not enter into the question of present dispute nor has it been considered in connection therewith."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya; addresses on "Art—its place in national reconstruction," 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan to preside.

Prince of Wales Reception Fund Meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Bombay Provincial C. C. meeting 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fourth Day.
National Home Rule League: Public lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "The Coming National Conference in Delhi" at Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fifth Day.
Alexandra Institution Diamond Jubilee Variety Entertainment in St. Xavier's College at 5 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 11 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Feb. 12 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Feb. 13 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m., Sunset 6h.
Feb. 14 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Feb. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Feb. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Feb. 17 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*12 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	*11 30
Delhi Express	6 30	10 30
Kathiawar Express	7 40	8 30
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 28†	9 9

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-2? on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 2 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 6	18 00
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	18 4	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 6	15 40
Madras Mail	6 20	22 45
Poona Mail	11 55	19 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	18 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 00
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-55.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S. S. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant instead of 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Plassy" which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived London on Saturday the 9th instant.

The Clan Liner "Macleay" left Liverpool on the morning of ninth instant.

ART—ITS PLACE IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Miss Joshi, Messrs. Pakthall, Tairsee, Vakil, Puntambekar, Khare will speak on the above subject and Mr. Natrajan will preside.

LADIES BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the above mentioned Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Her Excellency will be at Home to the members of the Association and Ladies' Work Guild.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of Executive Committee of this Association will be held to-day Tuesday) at 12 noon in the office of their Vice-President Mr. Fazulbhoy Ibrahim Rehimtoola on the third floor of the Central Bank of India Building, opposite Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay.

COLOUR.

Feb. 8.

The market has no fluctuations as the demand is very poor Alizarine has weak tendency and some sales passed only in Cow and Lunger at Rs. 105 per cwt. I. P. passed at Rs. 98 per cwt. Congo Red, Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are quiet. Magenta Crystals changed hands at Rs. 5 per lb.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow, Rs. 105 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 105 per cwt
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 98 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/12 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/12 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 6/12 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 6/12 per lb.
Ni Indentthrine Blue Rs. 7 per lb.

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who proceeded to East Africa last month in connection with the Indian Congress, is due to arrive in Bombay on the 23rd instant by the S. S. "Karagola."

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Monday, the 11th instant.

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NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.
PUBLIC LECTURE
BY
MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS
ON
"The Coming National Conference in Delhi"
ON
Wednesday the 13th inst. at 6·30 p. m. (S.T.)
AT
THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL
FORT.

LOOK SHARP.
IN THE 38TH CONGRESS OF COCONADA
MANY ORDERS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED
The Pure Swadeshi Silk Weaving Co.,
Proprietor:
D. E. NARAYANASWAMY,
DHARMAVARAM,
(Anantapur District.)
Tel: Address, "Mallikarjun."
DHOTIES AND UPPER CLOTHES SHIRTINGS.

Width	56"	48"	45"	36"
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Coatings	44"	Turban	30;	Handkerchief
	11-4-0	5-8-0		1-8-0

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The material that we use in our Silk Weaving House is ABSOLUTELY PURE SILK got from silkworms reared in the Mysore Province. The cocoons are spun and reeled BY HAND in our old fashioned spinning wheels.
We colour this Silk with various colours, and prepare with it, IN OUR OWN HAND LOOMS all sorts of sarees, cholis, dhoties upper cloths dhawanes and other cloths suit different tastes.
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Thanking you in anticipation of an order accompanied by 10 per cent. advance.
We remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
Per Pro. The Pure Swadeshi Silk Weaving Co.,
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Proprietor.
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Answer to Correspondents

A MUSLIM—Please communicate with the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical School, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12 1924.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

It must be reassuring to those persons in England who so lately warned the public against the danger to society involved in the coming to power of a "Socialist" Government, to see those alleged Socialists accepting and distributing "honours" just like any other English party in the circumstances. The fact is that no party in England is more enamoured of the parliamentary system and of all that it connotes than is the *Parliamentary* Labour Party, as its name implies. There is a Labour Party—nay, we believe that there is more than one—which scoffs at parliamentary action and procedure. It will furnish the most caustic critics of the present Ministry. But the Parliamentary Labour Party is the Parliamentary Labour Party, and rejoices in the accidents of place and power as much as anyone. It will not jeopardise them lightly, and it cannot understand how any reasonable being can despise them. It is natural that the Parliamentary Labour Party should attach importance to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, under which Indians have been admitted to become Ministers of State. For men, the height of whose ambition has been to become Ministers, the attitude of Non-Cooperators must appear unreasonable. And the fact that the Parliamentary Labour Party has come to power in England rather sooner than was expected must seem to them to prove the virtue of the parliamentary system. This view accounts for the surprising tenour of the message, which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald confided to a correspondent of "The Hindu;" it accounts also for the fatuity, to us surprising, of Mr. Graham Pole's advice to Indians.

There is some misunderstanding, evidently, in the minds of the Parliamentary Labour Party, just as there has been in the minds of other English parliamentary parties. How the misunderstanding has been fostered or engendered we will not enquire, but it is our duty to endeavour to dispel it and so we state what we believe to be the mind of India. There is only one true representative of India to-day, and his name is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The Indian National Congress functions in his name. The great mass of the people of all creeds, races, classes and communities from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin look to him for light and leading. He more than any other man, expresses the whole mind of India—an essentially religious mind, devoid of racial hatred (which is a Western prejudice) and all uncharitableness,—and he expresses the whole mind of India at its best. It is absolutely futile for the rulers of England to coquet with Indian "Liberals," "Besantines," "Moderates," or even "Swarajists." They have to deal with the Mahatma, and they should be thankful that they still have him to deal with for he represents, as we have said, the mind of India at its best, a singularly generous, forgiving, upright mind. Some Indians, like some Englishmen, think it a fine thing to be "Ministers." But India does not think it a fine thing; she thinks it shame and treason for any Indian to become a Minister under the existing circumstances, while the Government of India remains alien to India. When we say "alien" we are not referring to the British element in Government, but to the system of the Government and its relation to the people of the country. It is, as Lord Curzon said, in a moment of candour, disregarding all the cant of the "Reforms," only "a subordinate branch" of the Government of England. Those Indians who cooperate in such a Government are more alien to the mind of India than the British; and British members of a Government of India which really stood for India, as the Government of Australia stands for Australia in the counsels of the Empire, would, to the mind of India, not be aliens. India is not in love with parliamentary government. There was a time when all her "intellectuals" adored it, and some of the poor devils are still hugging that delusion. But the nation as a whole regards it as possibly all right for England but, in the form in which it has been introduced, as nothing better than a rather cruel fraud in India. There are individual Indians who will tell the Labour Party of the need for Indianisation of the services—i.e. that an Indian should replace an Englishman in every post. This is their own desire. In former days, when Indian nationalism was the preserve of a comparatively few "intellectuals," such little things loomed larger than they do to-day. Since then the nation has come into the arena, following not the politician but the saint and seer; and the Indian nation does not care a rap whether the occupant of a given post is an Indian or an Englishman, whether the colour of his skin is brown or white or skewbald: the Indian nation wants a Government of India which shall stand for India and for India only, which shall be fully representative of India and fully accountable to India, by no means excluding the British in India; a system of Government under which every occupant of every post, whatever his race or religion or the colour of his skin, shall be *perforce* an Indian in his public acts. There are individual Indians who will show the Labour Party this and that solution, speaking as if they represented India. We tell the Labour Party one thing only: that the Non-Cooperators alone can claim to speak for India as a nation; they alone, if an agreement could be reached, are in a position to "deliver the goods," as the saying goes.

We should like also to warn the Labour Party and everybody else in England that all talk of putting an end to the Non-Cooperation movement is sheer folly. The Non-Cooperation movement *is* Indian Independence. Before the Non-Cooperation Movement was inaugurated, when English-educated Indians were the sedulous apes of Englishmen, and Indian aspirations went no further than to beg for alms from British politicians, Indian independence was in truth impossible. To-day it is not only possible, but has actual existence. Nobody can crush it. It will gather strength from year to year. The only thing for statesmanship to do is to make room for it, as room was made for Australian or South African independence: To fail to do so, on the part of England, will be to reject the lesson of the American colonies, and to court eventual disaster with eyes open. No settlement that we can imagine of the Indian problem could put an end to Non-Cooperation in the intimate, spiritual and constructive sense which it has acquired for most of us. But it would not be difficult, with Mahatma Gandhi or his henchmen as negotiators on behalf of India, to find a settlement which would enable Non-Cooperation to be purely spiritual and constructive, and to pursue its admirable work for India in accord with the existing Government. That it has not been able to do so hitherto is not the fault of Non-Cooperation but of Government. As we have often said before, we see no reason why the present Government of India should not become the first Dominion Government and sign the treaty with Great Britain on behalf of the United States of India; becoming fully representative of India in the counsels of the Empire, and fully responsible to India for its acts and policy. That change, in our opinion, should have been the first "instalment" of the Reforms, if England wished the Indian people to believe in them. It was folly to continue trading upon India's confidence at a time when that confidence was being shattered—as it seemed, deliberately. The confidence of India in the benevolent professions of England has to be restored. If the Labour Party fails, then the Conservative Party will have to do it. One thing is perfectly certain: it will have to be done. And no future British Government can ever hope to be confronted with an Indian leader so entirely free from racial hatred and from every kind of animosity, so ready to concede due weight to any reasonable argument, so gentle, so magnanimous, so kindly in his view of Englishmen and England as Mahatma Gandhi, nor one who so completely carries India with him. What he has asked to be convinced of is a change of heart in Government. Mere protestations would be insufficient to convince him; they have not been lacking in these years when the bureaucracy in India has been actively opposed to Indian aspirations, actively engaged in repressing the expression of India's natural indignation at undoubted wrongs. The state of things has been indeed intolerable, and a change is necessary, a change secured by treaty or by law—something to prevent for ever the recurrence of a state of things as ruinous to England as to India. Let the Government of India be made responsible to India, let India be set free to work her own political salvation. The change of heart will then be made compulsory, and we personally have no doubt but that the British in India, no less than the Indian nation, will be much the better for it.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S SPEECH.

In political and general circles in Delhi, it is the unanimous opinion, so a propagandist telegram tells us, that Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech in the Legislative Assembly on Friday on the Reform resolution is the finest he has ever made. That Sir Malcolm Hailey is an able speaker is generally admitted, but it will be equally generally admitted by the disinterested that Sir Malcolm Hailey's reputation is not only not enhanced but, on the contrary, marred by his most recent rhetorical effort. The occasion called for a statesmanlike and sympathetic utterance. Mr. Rangachari asked the Governor-General "to take at a very early date the necessary steps, including if necessary, the appointment of a Royal Commission for revising the Government of India Act so as to secure a full self-governing Dominion Status within the British Empire and provincial autonomy in the Provinces." Pandit Motilal Nehru followed this up by an amendment asking for "steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full responsible government in India and for the said purpose (a) to summon at an early date a representative round table conference to recommend, with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities, the scheme of a constitution for India, and, (b) after dissolving the Central Legislature, to place the said scheme for approval before a newly-elected Indian legislature for its approval and submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute." Now, as the newly formed National Party has pledged itself to vote for Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment Mr. Rangachari's proposal need not be considered at all. The only way of reconciliation between Britain and India is through negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi, the accredited representative of the Nation,—negotiations leading, as an Irish journal aptly points out, to a treaty between the two countries. Pandit Motilal Nehru's proposal demanding a Round Table Conference is, we take it, only a means to this end. What was Sir Malcolm Hailey's reply to this demand? This that the Government were prepared to make a departmental enquiry into the working of the Government of India Act and ask the Secretary of State to be kind enough to permit their proposals to be discussed by the Legislature before being finally submitted to Parliament. Not only this. Sir Malcolm Hailey went further and declared that what the British Government had in view in framing the Government of India Act was not full Dominion Status and that, according to the preamble of that Act, the realisation of the ideal could only be secured by successive stages. And Sir Malcolm Hailey supported his thesis by arguments which can only be described as childish.

We shall not deal with his specious attempt to distinguish between full Dominion Status and responsible government. For, what the people of India demand is Swaraj, that is, a Government fully responsible and responsive to them and this is what His Majesty the King-Emperor had in view when in his message to the first session of the Indian Legislature delivered through the Duke of Connaught, His Majesty declared:

> "For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their Motherland. To-day you have the beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire, and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy"

His Majesty, it is clear, had no other thing in view except Dominion Status and this is what the people of India, who know what they want, have always had in view and not all Sir Malcolm Hailey's sophistries will induce them to accept the distinction (without a difference) that he is seeking to make to frighten timid legislators. We have already stated that the arguments Sir Malcolm Hailey advanced against the granting of Indian demand were childish. The more we read his speech the more we wonder that a responsible official who has spent the best part of his life in this country should have indulged in these arguments. Sir Malcolm Hailey would have better served his purpose if he had, instead, the courage to be frank and to declare that he and those for whom he spoke were not willing, for self-regarding reasons, to accept the Indian demand. In one respect, to do him justice, he was frank, indeed, when he said that the British Parliament must be the judge of the time and measure of each advance in responsible government. But in taking his stand on the preamble of the Government of India Act, he relied on what India has emphatically repudiated, namely, the arrogant claim of the British people to settle her destiny. But Sir Malcolm Hailey has evidently learnt nothing from the events of the last few years for his disingenuous attempt to quote the views of the Congress and its leaders on the Montagu-Chelmsford's Reforms can only be explained on this ground. Sir Malcolm Hailey should know, if he does not know, that these events have merely steeled the determination of the Indian people to secure Swaraj and nothing less than Swaraj immediately. They fully realise the "difficulties" in the way. In fact, they realise them more vividly than Sir Malcolm Hailey seems to imagine. It is because they so realise them that they are anxious to miss no opportunity of honest conferences and consultations. Sir Malcolm Hailey enumerated what seem to him to be insoluble or insurmountable difficulties in the way of India coming to her own. There are, he urged, many interests to be concerned, the interests of the Indian States, the interests of European commerce, the interests of the European services and the interests of the minorities. These are interests whose claim to a just and fair settlement cannot be ignored and the Indian people have always expressed their willingness for such settlement. But the only relevant issue is that these interests, in the eyes of men honestly desirous of bringing about a reconciliation between England and India, cannot conflict with what must in their minds be the supreme interest, namely, India's freedom. The absence of communal differences and bitterness in Indian States is a complete answer, if an answer were necessary, to Sir Malcolm Hailey's contention that the interests of minorities require the presence of a third party. And the answer is that it is the presence of the third party which is more often than not the cause of the trouble and self-government and the responsibilities involved therein are the only effective guarantee for the preservation of national solidarity. As regards British capital it will certainly be safer in a self-governing India of Mahatma Gandhi than it is in the South American Republics with their unstable Governments. The plea that India has no army of her own to defend herself comes with ill grace from those whose policy has been consistently directed to the emasculation of her people. But the most amazing plea offered by Sir Malcolm Hailey was with reference to the Indian States. We do not know what Indian States have got to do with reforms in British India and it is a calumny against the rulers of these States to suggest that they would not like to see India self-governing and self-respecting. Their relations with the Government of India are regulated by treaties and engagements which will be respected as scrupulously in a self-governing India as they have been hitherto, if not more scrupulously. The arguments advanced by Sir Malcolm and his offer of a departmental enquiry are, in short, on a par with the Fabian tactics the Government of India seem to have determined to adopt in respect of the Indian demand for freedom. Neither would such fatuous arguments have been advanced nor such obstructive offer made if there was a will on their part to come to terms with the people. The problem of Indian freedom is, we agree, not one easy of solution. But it is no more difficult than was that of Ireland or Egypt and certainly not beyond the capacity of disinterested and sympathetic statesmanship to solve with the help of the accredited representatives of the people.

Notes of the Day.

Railway Facilities in Borsad Taluka

We pointed out the other day how the want of railway facilities in the Borsad Taluka has resulted in decline of trade and commerce of the taluka. The Borsad taluka consists of 92 villages possessing an area of 216 square miles with a population of 1,44,000 souls. Its land is rich and fertile. Borsad is the chief town and market for import and export. Virsad is a leading village and centre of tobacco crops. There are other villages of commercial importance. But not a single village of the taluka has got the benefit of railway communication. The Vasad-Borsad line was projected about the year 1885. Since the year 1890-91 the Baroda Government have constructed various lines which have contributed to the progress of the Petlad mahal. In 1910 the people of the taluka, apprehending further decline of the trade and commerce of the Taluka, moved the Government of Bombay for construction of the Vasad-Borsad-Kathana line on a broad-guage system. The Mamlatdar of the taluka in his report to the higher authorities had observed on that occasion that Petlad rose in importance to the detriment of Borsad since the opening of the Anand-Cambay line and that administrative convenience would be accelerated and criminality in the district would be checked by the construction of the Vasad-Borsad-Kathana line. The Collector of Kaira District also, in his report to the Bombay Government in 1913, observed that for want of railway communication officers of the district were unable to visit and exercise proper control over the southern part of the taluka, which was criminal. The Collector also remarked that the Vasad-Borsad-Kathana line would secure an effective and efficient arrangement for importing and distributing grain, grass and fodder in time of famine.

Mr. Jinnah's Resolution.

In November 1913 a deputation of the people of the Borsad Taluka headed by Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel and including Rev. Robert Henderson, Mr. Shankerbhai Amin, Mr. Fulabhai N. Patel and other leading people of the Taluka waited on the Governor of Bombay and impressed on the Government the immediate necessity for construction of the line. The Baroda Government, who had already by this time secured and arranged railway facilities for all the leading villages of the Petlad Mahal, raised objections to the construction of the Vasad-Kathana line stating that the income of Anand-Petlad-Cambay line would be reduced, and put forth various alternative proposals. A conference of the representatives of the Bombay and Baroda Governments was held at the Railway Board's office at Delhi on 2nd December 1919. At this Conference Mr. Ghosal, Commissioner of the Northern division, who represented the Government of Bombay, had pointed out to the Baroda Government that Vasad-Borsad line was projected prior to the Anand-Cambay line but was deferred for want of funds. All the parties at last agreed that the Vasad-Borsad-Kathana line would be most suitable and beneficial to the district and it was decided to commence the construction of the line in 1920 and a provision for five lakhs of rupees was actually promised in the next budget. The detailed survey of the line was made, but, unfortunately, no further action has been taken since then. The proposed line would pass through Borsad, Virsad and other villages which are centres of tobacco crops and trade activity. This line if constructed would revive the trade of the Taluka and would be an effective check on the movements of the outlaws and dacoits. We understand that on the 14th instant Mr. Jinnah will move in the Assembly a resolution for the immediate construction of this line and for providing the necessary funds in the forthcoming budget. The Assembly must unanimously pass the resolution and ask the Railway Board to undertake the immediate construction of the line on broad guage.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

FAVOURABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

SATISFACTION IN ENGLAND.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

Satisfaction is expressed in the Official quarters and in the Press by the reason of favourable developments in the Anglo-French relations. The French Government has now given its assent to the draft of the working agreement made between the Franco-Belgian Regie and the British authorities on December 14th. While under this agreement the railways in the British zone remain under British control. They are made available under very favourable conditions for the transit of the French goods. Technical details of the settlement will be worked out by commissions composed of British, French and German experts, who will meet at Mayence to-morrow.

Secondly, the negotiations with France regarding the Separatist question in the Bavarian Palatinate are considered to be proceeding satisfactorily. The British Government has received amended proposals from France which it is understood bear evidence of the genuine desire of the French Government to reach a settlement of this question and which are being considered by the British Government in a like spirit.

Further the cordial tone adopted by the French Press towards Mr. MacDonald's Government and its expressions of appreciation of the new British Premier's efforts to promote an atmosphere of confidence between Great Britain and France are noted and welcomed.

The newspapers to-day publish with some prominence the statement made last night by Mr. Henderson, the Secretary for Home Affairs, in the course of a speech at Burnley. Referring to the recent cordial correspondence between Mr. MacDonald and M. Poincarre, Mr. Henderson said "It seems to me and I venture to express my sincere hope that my interpretation of the position is accurate that already a wholesome change has begun to operate in the relationship between this country and France and that the change will find its full expression presently in a conference not only between these two countries, but let me say so far as we can influence it, all the countries in Europe and the United States of America and that such a conference will make a very effective and satisfactory beginning in favour of the foundation of a new inter-national order, that will be founded upon co-operation and good-will."—B. O. W,

A WHOLESOME CHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In a speech at Burnley where he was adopted as Labour candidate for the by-election, Mr. Henderson, the Home Secretary, referring to the correspondence between Mr. MacDonald and M. Poincare, expressed the opinion that already a wholesome change had begun to operate in their relationship with France and that the change would find its full expression at present in a conference not only between Britain and France but, so far as the Government could influence it, also all the countries in Europe and the United States. Such a conference would make a very effective and satisfactory beginning in laying the foundation of a new international order founded on co-operation and goodwill.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

SATISTACTORY PROGRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

An official bulletin states that the Prince of Wales is progressing most satisfactorily. —Reuter.

FIRE ON "MEDIA" EXTINGUISHED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Bilbao (Spain).—The fire on board the "Media" was extinguished to-day by completely flooding No. 2 hold, which is now being pumped out. It is hoped to ascertain the damage today, but it is feared that there will be practically a total loss on account of fire and water. Some damage has been done to the bulkheads and other parts of the hull.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance

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LABOUR AND INDIA.

A SYMPATHETIC POLICY.

NO RADICAL DEPARTURE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A special correspondent of the *Observer* writes that he has reason to believe that so far as the present Government's policy towards India has been thought out at all, it will be somewhat on the following lines.

There will be every sympathy to Indian aspirations but the Labour Government will not in any way be prepared to dissociate itself altogether from the main principle underlying the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, namely, that further stages of India's political advancement must, to some extent, depend on proofs furnished by Indians themselves, of increased political capacity and responsibility. Given this proof, and some evidence of a real demand from India for further reform the Labour Cabinet might be induced to follow the suggestion of Mr. Lansbury of appointing a Royal Commission to investigate the whole subject, but threats of violence and an outbreak of political disturbance will merely tend to harden the Labour Government's heart—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

INCLUSION OF PROTECTION UNDESIRABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

At a meeting of the Lancashire Federation and National Unionist Association to-day, a resolution was passed that in view of the country's verdict, it was undesirable to include Protection in the Conservative policy at the present juncture.

The meeting which lasted three hours was help privately and was presided over by Earl Derby. It further protested against the method adopted when an appeal was made to the electods without aforcing the party organisation throughout the country an opportunity of expressing its opinions. The meeting urged the establishment of a method of liaison between the party leaders, the central office and the local organisations.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

"TIMES" SUGGESTION TO PREMIER.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the course of an editorial the "Times" suggests that the situation in India calls for a few words from Mr. Macdonald in the House of Commons to-morrow. The paper declares that the threatened obstructive tactics of the Nationalists are not likely to win the slightest sympathy of the respectable body of opinion in Britain. Every party here is determined to lead India along the road to self-government, but Mr. Macdonald expresses an axiom when he says that he stands rooted in constitutionlism. Moreover Mr. Gandhi will have to gain far greater measure of unity among the communities of India if any purely Indian movement is going to have the chance of success. True Hindu-Mahomedan unity has never yet been achieved and is not in sight.

Continuing the "Times" says that the greatest field for expansion probably at present is not in India but in London. The time is ripe for a firm establishment of the convention of non-interference in purely Indian affairs which the joint committee of Parliament recommended in 1919 more especially since the present House of Commons includes few members who know India and neither the Secretary of State for India nor the Under-Secretary has any close knowledge of the Indian problems.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Afghan Legation in London states the Afghan Government view with much hope the present British Government as far as the settlement of the problems outstanding between the two Governments are concerned, and consider all questions with regard to Frontier criminals will be settled to the satisfaction of both Governments. Other matters long awaiting final adjustment in Kabul, it is hoped, will be dealt with in London.—Reuter.

MR BRUCE VISITS GALLIPOLI MEMORIALS.

LONDON, Feb, 11.

Dardanelles—Mr Bruce, the Australian Premier, embarked on board the warship "Calipso" yesterday for Port Said 'en route' to Australia, after inspecting and laying wreaths on the cemeteries in Gallipoli where so many Anzacs are buried. The visit is calculated to have a healthy effect on the native mind towards the British memorials although haziness of ideas entertained with regard to the visitor is evidenced by the fact that a gendarme asked the Reuter's Correspondent when the King of Australia was going to embark.—Reuter.

Underwriting has commenced for the Japanese loan of 25 millions sterling six per cent at 87½ redeemable 1929-39.

It is announced that Lord Muir-Mackenzie will act as the Chief Government Whip in the Lords.

The "City of Manchester" has arrived in Dundee with a Number of three port tank leaking.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

NEED FOR ABSOLUTE REST

MR. ANDREWS' PRAISE OF POONA.

Mr. C. F. Andrews returned from Poona last night and was interviewed on his arrival in Bombay by a representative of the "Chronicle." Mr. Andrews said, that he had been specially asked by Mrs. Gandhi and Devadas to return and help in any way possible at Poona. He was most thankful to say that the people of Poona had been most kind and considerate to Mahatmaji, and had given him every rest possible. They had not in any way disturbed his quiet during the last days, after the first day's excitement (due to his release) was over. They had kept away from the hospital compound and strictly observed Mahatma Gandhi's own wish, that he should remain quiet during his illness.

NEED FOR ABSOLUTE REST.

When asked about Mahatmaji's own health, Mr. Andrews said that the public must be prepared for the illness being a little longer than was at one time expected. The wound was not yet healed, and though there had been no actual set-back, and things were going normally, yet the weakness of the patient was so great that recovery must be longer, in his case, than in the case of a patient operated on when his normal health was good. The weakness was still extreme and the least exertion evidently tired him. Nothing was needed so much as complete and absolute rest, both of mind and body together. The rest given to the former was quite as essential for recovery as the rest given to the latter "I cannot praise too highly". Mr. Andrews said "the public of Poona. They are a highly educated people and they at once understood what was needed of them! They have done everything that it was possible to do, on their part, to help and expedite Mahatma Gandhi's recovery! When I went away yesterday afternoon, the compound, where Mahatmaji was resting was, as quiet as our home is at Santiniketan. Mahatmaji likes the room in which he is now resting, and he thoroughly enjoys the beautiful sun-light, which streams in each morning. He has certainly felt better since he came d wn into the present building."

When asked, if he intended to return to Poona, Mr. Andrews replied: "No. Not now, there is no special need now of my immediate assistance, and I have not been able yet to get through with the work for which I went to England this time."

When asked, if he was still disappointed about the Kenya Immigration proposals he said: "The situation has cleared in the last few days. Now, a definite promise has been obtained from the Colonial Office, that the Bill will be held up until the Committee from India meets the Colonial Office."

POET'S VISIT TO CHINA.

Our interviewer then asked Mr. Andrews about his future plans: "I am going to-night," he said, "to Allahabad, where I shall meet Principal Rudra and also Dr. Sapru. Then I shall hurry as quickly as possible to Bolpur. I understand that the Poet Rabindranath Tagore, whom we love to call our Gurudev, is going out to China in the month of March; and it is necessary that I should be with him for some time before he goes."

"Are you going with him to China?" our representative asked Mr. Andrews.

"No. I hope to remain in India. I believe that Mr. Elmhirst, the Director of our Agricultural work at Bolpur, will go with the Poet to China. But I am not yet certain about all the plans that have been made, and I am naturally most eager to get to Santiniketan, after my long absence, at the earliest possible moment."

(BY TELEPHONE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 10.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. Feb. 10.

There are rumurs current in the city to the effect that Mahatmaji's condition is not quite as good as the people have expected. There is a small stitch in the wound and Col. Maddock removed a portion of the stitch this morning, but as Mahatmaji's general condition is very much improved there is no reason for any one to think that he is not progressing well. Taking everything into consideration, Col. Maddock is prepared to issue a bulletin with reference to the stitch aspect if it is deemed desirable to allay the fears of those who have heard the abovementiond rumour, though he (Col. Maddock) considered it should not be necessary.

As one would have expected this condition is the result of Mahatmaji's extremely weak condition which has reduced his power of recuperation.

I interviewed Dr. Phatak just now and he explained me the whole case as above.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar will leave for Wardha to-morrow.

The Khaddar Bazaar has become a very successful affair.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 11.

Mahatmaji had a slight rise in temperature during the last two days. I asked Dr. Phatak about that. He informed me that two deeper stitches did not absorb themselves and they were taken out. Now a third one is noticed to have not been absorbed. It also will be taken out. The rise in temperature was due to that.

"HEALTH SLOWLY RECOVERING."

MR. ANDREWS' VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. C.F. Andrews who arrived here this morning from Poona started by Calcutta Mail to-night for Allahabad, where he will stay with Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and discuss with him what further action can be done about the Kenya question.

He was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at the railway station prior to his departure. Mr. Andrews said that he found Mr. Gandhi's health very slowly recovering on account of his physical weakness. Mr. Andrews, however, added that Mr. Gandhi was enjoying perfect rest in his new room in the Sassoon Hospital. People of Poona had been very good to Mr. Gandhi and had left him quite undisturbed.

"PROGRESSING SLOWLY AND STEADILY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi is progressing slowly and steadily in health. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha deputation waited upon Mahatma Gandhi yesterday evening, and presented him congratulations resolutions and garlands.

KHADI EXHIBITION AND BAZAR.

The Khadi Exhibition and Bazar organized in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's release were opened by Mr. C.F. Andrews and was a good success.

THANKSGIVING DAY CELEBRATIONS.

AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 11.

The All-India thanks-giving Day was celebrated here by a public meeting yesterday evening in the Reay Market, Mr. Paranjapye presiding.

Mr. Nimbkar pointed out that Poona meant business now, and work on right lines was begun. Deshbhakta C. Rajagopalachar and Sjts Gangadharrao Deshpande, N.S. Vardachari, C.V. Vaidya, S.K. Damle, Vastad Gulam Dastgeer and D.V. Gokhale addressed the meeting and appealed the audience to wear the Khaddi uniform before the general came amongst them, after complete recovery.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Mahatma Gandhi's release was celebrated, among other places, at Khurai, Bangalore, Navsari, Nasik, Islampur, Drug, Malad and by the students of the Lokmanya Vinay Mandir, Surat, Hubli, Agra, Bijapur, Kar war, Haveri, Gondia, Lahore, etc.

THANK GOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day there will be no bounds to the joy of Indians to hear the unconditional release of the greatest man of the world. The Government have caught the right moment to escape tactfully from the stigma of prolonging his incarceration; but I think one idea comes uppermost in the mind of every thinking man. Is it through the efforts of his countrymen that the release has been brought about? The answer is an emphatic No. Mahatma Gandhi's countrymen tolerated his imprisonment very long. Then did Mahatma make any efforts for his release! The answer is a most emphatic no. Then what power is this release due to? The answer that naturally comes to one's mind:—Through the power of Almighty God Mahatma is set free. God could not tolerate it any longer and sent Mahatma to the Sassoon Hospital which proved a virtual gate to Freedom.—Yours, etc.,

VYAS.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

BREACH OF GANDHI-SMUTS AGREEMENT.

CAPE INDIANS' PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A meeting at Capetown to-day of Indians representing the whole of the Cape Province entered a vigorous protest against the passage of the Class Areas Bill, contending *inter alia* that the introduction of this measure was a breach of the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement of 1913.—Reuter.

HULETT ORDINANCE.

INDIAN DEPUTATION RESERVES ITS ASSENT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Capetown.—The Natal Indian Congress Deputation at present in Capetown has informed the Governor-General-in-Council that it has reserved its assent to the Hulett Ordinance. —Reuter.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

THE NEW TANSA SCHEME.

VISIT OF INSPECTION TO WORKS

A special train conveying a party of over 150 people left Victoria Terminus on Sunday at a little after 11 a.m. for Mulund on a visit of inspection to the New Tansa Pipe Lines. The party arrived at the site of the works a little after midday. Here the party was divided into batches—the non-vegetarian and vegetarian. The former was again sub-divided into two sections for convenience of service in the Restaurant car. The catering for the vegetrians was in the hands of Mr. Govindji Vasanji the national confectioner, while the catering for non-vegetarians was carried out by the Brandon's.

After lunch was served, batches of about fifty were taken round the works and shown the various stages before the pipes were ready for being transported to the pipe track, which closely runs parallel to the existing line of pipes.

The factory erected at Mulund by Messrs. Braithwaite and Company emlpoys about sixteen to eighteen hundred men. While these men have been provided with quarters, whose proportions are by no means generous, their social needs seem to have been overlooked. I learnt, on enquiry, that two or three "coolies" share a single small room, while the clerks have been given a single room each. There is no provision of family quarters for Indians and these poor people have been put, in consequence to great difficulty for their food, etc. The European officers of the Company have been of course, provided with nice little cottages beyond the G.I.P. mail lines, and their social amenities seem to have been well looked after. Now as to the works. A nicely printed and nicely got up little brochure had fairly well acquainted us, with the nature of the works. The various processes which were demonstrated were certainly interesting and the visitors thoroughly appreciated the work. But there were people, who at the end of the visit, felt that the work could have been carried out by Indian agency, employing if need be some European technical Assistance.

After the inspection of the works the Party reassembled and proceeded by the Municipal tramway up the pipe line which is already partly laid. Here again there is hardly any pioneer work to be done, since in the more difficult tracts, the new line closely follows and runs parallel to the existing line. The party was carried over the existing Kasheli Bridges from which one could obtain a view of the progress made in connection with the new Bridge. The construction of this bridge which was originally estimated to cost 15 lakhs has also been entrusted to the Braithwaite Company. On enquiry, I was informed by a Corporation official that the cost of the bridge has gone up already from 5 to over sixty lakhs, and he seemed sceptical that even then the bridge could be completed. As far as one could see there is very little progress made with the construction of the bridge, and I was given to understand that it would take another eighteen months at least to complete. Besides the bridge contracted for by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., the Municipality is building a smaller bridge to be called the Kasheli North Bridge, departmentally. On this also, small progress has been made.

The Tata Construction Company has been entrusted with the earthwork and the work of embankment is proceeding.

The journey by tramway was, however, interesting on account of the beautiful scenery of the country round about.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

On the return journey from Kasheli, the tramway drew up just opposite the Wadia Woollen Mills, it being 5 p.m. to enable the Indian section of the party to offer prayers in connection with the National Thanksgivig Day. The attention of the Municipal Commissioner had been drawn to this previously and he had readily acceded to the request of a few gentlemen by arranging with the tramway people for the stopping of the tramway punctually to the minute. Almost all the Indians present stood up amid cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai". Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale led the service with some simple hymns to which the Indians listened with rapt attention. After the hymns, there were again cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" and "Vande Mataram." The prayers were simple but impressive and one felt glad that the trip did not interfere with one's duty.

The party then proceeded on the further journey and returned to the site of the works about 5-30 p.m. Here Messrs Braithwaite and Co had provided refreshments to the members of the Corporation and their guests, but either through accident or otherwise, the Hindu section of the guests seem to have been forgotten almost by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. However tea and refreshments being over, the party spent a few minutes, prior to undertaking the return journey, enjoying the open air of the countryside.

The party, after being photographed, left on their return journey at a quarter to seven arriving at Victoria Terminus about 7-45 p.m.

A detailed description of the scheme and Messrs. Braithwaite and Co's works at Mulund is given in a brochure, which I hear, is the work of the Municipal Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, and copies of which were distributed among the party.

The brochure issued on the occasion of the visit of inspection by the Bombay Corporation of the Water Works at Tansa on Saturday, 10th February 1923, gave a brief description of the Tansa Completion Works an Appendix setting forth particulars of Works comprising the existing Bombay Water Supply, and a table showing its growth from its inception.

The present brochure is issued on the occasion of the visit of inspection by the Bombay Corporation of the manufacture and laying of the steel pipes for the New Tansa Mains and of the building of the Bridges at Kasheli.

THE STEEL PIPES.

The steel pipes are required to convey the water from Tansa Lake, where it is stored up, to Bombay Island, 30 miles distant, where it will be consumed. Two parallel lines of pipes, each 72 inches diameter, are being laid from Tansa to Powai, whence they are formed into three pipes, two of them being of 57 inches diameter each, which continue to Bombay, and the third of 60 inches diameter, which is laid to Ghatkoper and will be connected with the two exising 48 inches diameter Tansa Mains

This arrangement of pipes will convey a water supply to Bombay of 90 million gallons per day, and the arrangement provided is capable of expansion to 160 million gallons per day without alteration to any of the existing or future pipe lines outside Bombay.

The pipe track along which the steel pipes are being laid and the tramway for their transport are being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 90 lakhs by Messrs. The Tata Construction Co., and are nearing completion.

The bulk of the work outside of Bombay Island has been finished, together with the clearing of a good deal of the pipe route in bombay.

This work, extending over a length of 55 miles, has called for very careful organisation on the part of the Contractors, and the fact that they have finished nearly whole of the 48 miles of track between Bandra and Tausa, reflects considerable credit upon their management, especially as climatic conditions are such that it is not practicable to work on most of the line for more than six months in a year

There are 150 masonry bridges and culverts to be built to carry pipes over nullahs and cross drainages and about 70 million cubic feet of earthwork to be done in excavation and embankment, most of it in very unhealthy country, very difficult of access.

Malaria has decimated the labour employed, and tthe Contractors have had to keep up a continual stream of recruitment from places as far distant as Sholapur and Bijapur in order to maintain the huge labour force necessary which has amounted to over ten thousand persons. The supervision and care of such a large force, scattered over an extensive area, has been no light task, for their food supplies, and in many places water, have to be brought long distances across rough country devoid of roads and constant medical supervision is necessary to combat the ravages of disease.

The steel pipes are being fabricated and laid by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Limited, about 90,000 tons of steel being required to complete the work.

There are 4 main sets of operations involved in the construction of the pipe:—

1. The manufacture and preparation of the plates.
2. The manufacutre of pipes from the prepared plates.
3. The manufacture of the specials.
4. The laying and jointing of the pipes on the prepared track.

The first operation is carried out in the Redcar Works of Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., near Middlesbrough who have laid out a special factory for the purpose fitted up with specially designed machinery possessing many novel features of considerable Engineering interest.

The building is about 1,000 feet in length equipped with specially designed machinery for executing the many operations the plates have to undergo to prepare them for export to Bombay.

It may be mentioned that Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., Limited possess their own iron mines, so that all processes right from mining the ore down to the finished plate are carried out under one management.

The second operation is carried out at large Workshops erected by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., at Mulund, near Thana, on the G. I. P. Railway; and the third process, i.e., the manufacture of specials, is done at the West Bromwich Works of Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd.

It will thus be seen that a considerable part of the work of manufacturing the pipes is carried out in India with Indian labour trained and supervised by European Experts assisted by a large indian staff.

The methods of manufacture described below differ considerably from the methods usually employed on previous undertakings of a similar nature. These improvements were all dictated by economic considerations the benefit of which is enjoyed directly by the Bombay Municipality.

These economic considerations are two in number. By shipping the plates flat, instead of rolled into tubes or half tubes, the ocean freights are reduced to one-fifth what they would otherwise have been. This device has caused a saving of approximately Rs. 50 lakhs in freight. This amount is not all nett gain, since to secure it Works have been established in India, the depreciation on which will be approximately Rs. 20 lakhs leaving a nett saving of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Municipality.

After the steel ingots have been rolled into plates, flattened, and cooled, the operations consist in cutting plates to sizes, num-

(Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

bering each plate with an identification mark, examining and testing strips cut off from every plate, drilling rivet holes to template, planning all plate edges to a bevel suitable for caulking, and scarfing all corners. Each plate is 3/8 inch thick, 7ft. 4½ inches wide, and from about 15 to 20 feet long according to the 3 sizes of pipes required, being of such length as to form when rolled a complete cylinder of the required diameter, so that only one longitudinal joint is required. The plates for the 72 inches pipes weigh about one ton each. There are 40 million rivet holes to drill, about 700 miles of plates edges to be planed and 300,000 plate corners to be scarfed. Such is the enormous amount of work to be done to the plates before they become ready for shipment to Bombay.

It is very satisfactory to record that 60,000 tons of prepared plates have already been made and shipped to Bombay.

The operations described above are concerned with the manufacture of the plates, which will be used for the ordinary strakes of straight pipes. There are, however, a number of more specialised operations, which it is more convenient to carry out at the West Bromwich Works of the Contractors, such as the manufacture of expansion joints taper pieces, bends, branches, elbow outlets and manholes; and a short description of these special parts is given below.

It is necessary to insert at intervals throughout the length of the pipe line what are termed "Expansion Joints." These joints allow for the expansion or contraction in the length of the pipe due to the variations of temperature. It is essential that the plates forming these expansion joints should be concentric and a perfect fit, so that they may slide freely one inside the other. Great care has been taken in the experimental stages to obtain the correct tolerances between the inner and the outer rings. The plates for these are first drilled and planed and then rolled to a circular form. Angles and plates forming stuffing boxes, containing hydraulic packing, are drilled, planed and scarfed, and rivetted to the outer plate, and then fitted with bolts for adjusting the joint. Completed joints will be noted in the finished part of the line.

Taper or Reducing Pieces are provided at the sluice valves, Venturi meters, and at other points where a reduction in the diameter of the pipe takes place.

These taper pices consist of conical tubes of built-up plates. The plates for the taper are first developed on tht flat drilled, planed and rolled into conical form. Each plate is rolled into a half circle, there being two horizontal butt joints in each strake. These joints have inner and outer covers, the ends of the covers being flattened to a feather edge and tucked under the adjacent plate. The plates are then assembled and rivetted in position. The end angle is curved and fitted and then drilled and square-machined to ensure the flange being at right angles with the axis of the pipe.

These branches are of various sizes from 8 inches to 24 inches in diameter. They are pressed in two halves from flat mild steel plates by means of a Hydraulic Press. The two halves are joined together by a rivetted butt strap, and the joints are welded by an acetylene flame to ensure complete water-tightness. The flanges are machined and drilled to suit the valves and main pipe seatings.

The bend pieces for turning curves of large radius on the 72 inches, 60 inches and 57 inches pipes are composed of two plates measuring approximately 2 feet in the widest part and giving generally a deviation of 2 degrees. The plates are first developed on the flat, drilled, planed and scarfed at the two corners. To ensure perfect accuracy, experimental plates were made. These plates were curved, drilled and fitted to ordinary straight pipes, and tested to ensure accuracy. A great deal of thought and care has been expended upon this matter, and the arrangement adopted enables the pipe, to be laid true to line and grade without dundue stress on the metal.

After careful consideration it was decided by the Contractors to manufacture the pipes in India, and for this purpose they installed and equipped a modern Factory at Mulund.

A good deal of care and thought was devoted to the selection of the site of the works. Originally it was the intention of the Contractors to have two Workshops, one at Vasind and the other at Bandra. This undesirable diffusion of control and power was necessitated by the fact that the existing Municipal Tansa Bridges over the Bassein Creek proved to be too weak to carry the new pipes, in addition to their present load, and required to be strengthened. It was assumed that the strengthening operations would close these bridges to the carriage of pipes and materials over them.

Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. Engineers, Ltd., secured the contract for strengthening these bridges and put forward proposals for carrying out the work without impeding traffic across them, thus permitting a very desirable fusion of the two Works into one.

The only parts of the pipe line which come near to a railway are at Bandra and along the stretch from Bhandup to Thana. The former is a residential area and it was thought undesirable to locate the Works there. Investigation of the Bhandup—Thana section revealed the probability that Mulund was the most healthy spot in the locality, and the Works were therefore erected there on land specially acquired by the Municipality on behalf of the Contractors for this purpose. This decision has saved the cost of constructing seven miles of tramway from Vasind to Mahap.

The factory and compound enclosure which is situated alongside the G.I.P. Railway, near Mulund Railway Station, is served by a special broad gauge railway siding and covers an area of 55 acres.

The Factory itself consists of a large Fabricating Shop of 5 bays, the centre bay in which material is received being 57 feet long and 75 feet wide. The power for this Factory is provided by a Power House containing 3 High Speed Belliss and Morcom Engines direct coupled to D. C. Generators, the total output of which is about 800 h.p. The large air compressors, hydraulic pumps, and all other machinery are electrically driven.

Adjacent to the Factory, and within its enclosure, quarters are provided for a European and Indian staff of 50 and for 1,200 workmen. The social and such like needs of the people engaged in working on this contract have not been neglected and it has been the aim of the Contractor's Management to make the Mulund community as self-contained as possible. Great attention has been paid to sanitation and hygiene generally, and the needs of the community in this respect are served by a Resident Medical Officer.

Before passing on to a description of the various processes of manufacture in India, it should be stated that great care has been given to the designing of the necessary plant.

With a view to reducing field rivetting to a minimum, very careful and exhaustive tests on lengths of pipe were made in England. These demontrated very clearly that hydraulic rivetting done in the shop was infinitely to be preferred to pneumatic rivetting in the field. The methods employed reduce the number of field rivets to 1-12 of the whole.

The cost of driving rivets by means of pneumatic hammers in the field is approximately ten times the cost of hydraulic rivetting in the shop and is done at one-sixth of the speed. As there are about 20 million rivets to be driven, it will be easy to realise that the methods adopted give enormous savings in time as well as money whilst turning out a much more superior product.

In this connection it will be interesting to note that at least one machine of every type which is being used, was erected and operated at Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Engineers, Limited, Works at West Bromwich previous to despatch. Every operation which is being carried out in India, was performed at their West Bromwich Works under conditions which approximated as nearly as possible to actual working conditions in India.

Plates are brought from Bombay Docks by the G.I.P. Railway, and delivered into the Work's Siding at Mulund, which extends through the central bay of the factory. On arrival at Mulund, the plates are at once taken out of the wagons by means of 4 Overhead Travelling Cranes fitted with electro-magnets which can each lift 4 plates at a time and nearly stacked in huge piles in the central bay of the Workshop on each side of the Siding. The whole operation of unloading and stacking only requires two men to arrange the plates square on the stack, and there are no men in the wagons. Each crane can handle 120 tons per hour.

There are four powerful rolls in the central bay, each operated by a 50 h.p. motor on a tower totally enclosing the driving belts for safety. These rolls were specially designed for the job and embody several novel features of considerable technical interest. The upper roll is lifted or lowered by power and can be adjusted to very close limits, so as to give the correct curvature. Each set of rolls is capable of turning out an average of 112 tons per 8 hour working day. As soon as each plate is rolled, the edges are bolted together, and the cylinder thus formed into a 'strake' is removed by the overhead cranes and rolled into the two bays alongside, ready for rivetting.

In the rivetting bays 8 rolled strakes are assembled and rivetted into pipes 57 feet 4 inches long. To do this there are provided 24 huge hydraulic rivetting machines, each weighing over 8 tons and capable of exerting a squeeze of 60 tons on each rivet. This enormous pressure not only closes the rivets but practically welds the two plates together, as can be seen by the sample joint which has been sawn through the middle. It is impossible to tell by feel or sight where each plate begins and which is rivet and which is plate. This result makes it sure that there will not be any leakages in the finished pipes, even under the very high pressure of 150lbs. per square inch which will have to be borne. It may be remembered that in the average steam boilers, a pressure of 150 ibs. per square inch in considered high and is only allowed after severe tests and inspection by the Boiler Commission. In the case of these Tansa pipes a higher pressure than this can be borne along the whole of the 110 miles of pipes, which can therefore be described as "The Longest Boiler Barrel on Earth."

Adjacent to the rivetters there are sets of turning and travelling gear, which enable two men either to rotate the pipe or traverse it along its length so that a fresh rivet can always be brought directly between the snaps of the rivetting machine.

The Indian workmen who carry out this operation have sown great antitude for the work and some exceedingly high rates of rivetting have been achieved. During the short period of training that the men have had, some of the gangs have worked upto a speed of over 1,800 rivets per day of 8 hours, and as about 12 hour is occupied during an 8 hour shift in moving the rivetter from one track to the other, this means an average of nearly 240 rivets per hour, which is equivalent to the rivets required to form one and a half pipes 57 feet long.

As soon as each 57 feet pipe is fully rivetted up, inspected and all rivets tested, is wheeled into one of the open caulking bays alongside. In each of these bays two 10 ton electric overhead travelling cranes lift the pipes up bodily and arrange them on rotating stallages for the caulkers. Each caulker is provided with a pneumatic caulking hammer which delivers over 600 blows per minute and enables him to caulk an average length of about 25 feet per hour. Three men can fully caulk the inside and outside of a pipe on every seam during an 8 hour shift.

In the same bay the bottom third on the outside, and the whole of the inside of each pipe is covered with bituminous solution by means of pneumatic paint spraying machines. These machines enable each painter to cover a very large area of pipe in a very short time and ensures a very smooth and equal finish.

As soon as each pipe is caulked and painted and passed by the Municipal Inspector, it is lifted by the overhead cranes and placed with each end resting on a specially designed bolster railway truck, of which 232 have been provided. The pipes are then secured to these trucks by means of wire rope slings thus forming the equivalent of a railway bogie carriage. Eight or ten of these pipes are then coupled together to form a train, which is hauled along the municipal narrow gauge railway by means of one of the 7 powerful steam locomotives owned by the Company.

The above comprise all the operations carried out in the Fabricating Shop.

LAYING THE PIPES.

The operations in the field are no less interesting, since to handle this enormous tonnage in a short time at long distances from the workshop presented problems, for which the solutions were not easy to find.

It will be noticed that as the pipes are sent out in 57 feet lengths, only one annular joint in every 8 need be rivetted in the field.

Previous methods of pipe laying adopted on other large schemes have involved the driving of all of the rivets in the field, and it must be apparent that by the methods employed on the Tansa Completion Works much better results have been attained.

Eight specially designed Goliaths have been provided to unload the pipes from the trains as they arrive at each Erecting Station, traverse them into position and thread them one into the other. The Goliaths span the railway track and the two pipe lines, thus commanding the whole position, since they are able to travel along the alignment on rails laid down for them.

The operation of lifting a pipe, traversing and loading it into position and threading it in the pipes already erected, has been done in less than 4 minutes, but on an average each pipe can be handled in about 12 to 15 minutes throughout the day. As soon as each pipe is threaded into those already erected, the circular field joint is bolted up by means of temporary bolts put in each alternate hole. As a proof of the extraordinary accuracy with which the plates are manufactured, and examination of one of these joints before rivetting will reveal how closely one plate fits into the other and how coincident and concentric are the rivet holes.

In order to rivet and caulk these field joints, 8 powerful steam driven air compressors have been provided, which are carried on top of the finished pipes and advance with their progression.

It has been decided that the painting of the outside of the pipes should be done some months after the pipes are laid, so as to enable the weather to remove the mill scale on the plates before they are painted, and ensure a long life to the steel that forms the pipe.

At intervals of about 4 miles there is provided an elaborate system of valves and cross-connections, which will rest on solid blocks of concrete to prevent any movement due to the rise in pressure when closing the valve. Some of these sluice valves are operated hydraulically, the rest by hand and all are so arranged as to give the maintenance staff full control over every section of the pipe lines. In addition to these valves, air valves are provided at the top of each incline, in order to permit the escape of air from the pipes. Similarly at the bottom of each incline a scour valve is provided, in order to enable the water to be drained out of the pipe if internal repairs are necessary.

In addition to these fittings there is an expansion joint (referred to above) provided at every 1,000 feet along the pipes, in order to relieve the circular joints from temperature stresses. It has been found by actual experience that each 1,000 feet of pipe, when empty, has moved in and out of the expansion joint as much as 6½ inches on a warm day, and it is calculated that the movement may be as much as 8½ inches in very hot weather.

The most striking part of the alignment to a visitor must be the large number of gradual curves, by means of which the pipes wind like huge snakes across country, round hills and through valleys, over bridges and through deep rock cuttings. The best methods of forming these curves have given all concerned considerable anxiety and thought, since the large diameter of the pipes and the high pressures they have to bear for the thickness of metal employed, made the methods previously adopted for similar pipes at lower pressures quite unsuitable.

It was also felt that having achieved such good results by mean sof the hydraulic rivetting in the Fabricating Shop at Mulund, this advantage should not be wasted by increasing the rivetting to be done in the field more than was absolutely necessary. As a result the methods proposed by the Contractors to turn the curves by means of special taper pieces rivetted on to the ends of 57 feet pipes in the Fabricating Shop by the hydraulic rivetters have been adopted in preference to the methods specified in the Contract. As will be seen by inspection this has given excellent results and there can be no doubt that the method employed is the very best and the only one likely to give satisfactory results under the cinditions under which these pipes are intended to work.

When conveniently long lengths have been laid (generally about 4 miles) and their Sluice Valves, Expansion Joints, Air Valves, and other adjuncts fixed in position, they are filled with water and tested under pressure of watertightness, and if satisfactorily watertight are accepted as complete from the Contractor. The first pipe was laid in September 1923 and since then 20 miles of 72 inches pipes have been made and laid, viz., from Bhandup to Kapurbawdi and from Kasheli to Taravli, and steady progress is being maintained.

The construction of the pipe track is nearing completion and the remaining work to be done upon it is far distant from the pipe laying operations, so that the latter work will not be hindered in its progress.

The process of manufacturing the plates in England is examined by an officer engaged by the Municipality and tests of the material are made at frequent intervals. The fabrication of the pipes in the Work-shop at Mulund, and the assembling at the site at which they are laid, are also very carefully inspected by the Municipal Officers especially qualified for this work, so as to minimise the possibility of a defect occurring at any stage of the work.

The Corporation should therefore feel confident that everything that human ingenuity can devise and money can buy has been done in order to make this work as perfect as can be.

An important part of the organisation is the Medical and Sanitation. The Contractors for the pipes have found it necessary to engage the services of an European Consulting Doctor and the whole time services of an able Indian Doctor at Mulund whose efforts are seconded by two Indian Assitants and a Sanitary Inspector. Under their careful watch and care the health of the whole of their staff has been exceptionally good and interruptions due to epidemics and the like have been entirely avoided. Suitable dispensaries and travelling medical wagons have been provided, and the whole of the sanitary arrangements are inspected at regular intervals and kept up to a high state of efficiency.

The Contractors have engaged and sent out to India a large number of highly expert European Assistants to train Indian Superintendents and supervise the Indian workmen employed in fabricating and erecting the pipes, with highly satisfactory results. It is extremely gratifying to know that at the end of this work many hundreds of Indian workmen thoroughly trained and highly skilled will be added to the country's industrial resources.

The processes referred to have been schemed by the Contractors' Managing Director, Mr. J. H. Humphryes, M. I. Mech. E., and the General Manager, Mr. J. C. Telford, O.B.E., M. Inst. C.E., assisted by local advice from Mr. W A. Radice, A. M. Inst. C.E., the General Manager of the Company in India. The actual operations are under the direct charge of Mr. R. M. Livesey, M. I. Mech. E., the Contractors' General Manager at Mulund.

Advertisements inviting tenders for this work appeared in the press on 5th February 1921 and that of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. amounting to Rs. 268 lakhs accepted by the Corporation on 7th September 1921, the specified date of completion being 3½ years. The Contract has been varied by considerably increasing the length of 72 inches pipes to be made and adding further a length of 60 inches diameter pipes. Nevertheless there seems every likelihood of the work being finished and taken into use before the end of 1925.

The striking feature of the whole work, as far as it has gone, is the rapidity and intelligence with which the Indian Superintendents and workmen have picked up the modern methods of manufacture.

KASHELI BRIDGES.

A gap has to be left for the present in the 72 inches pipe laying pending the construction of the bridges at Kasheli.

In the original scheme, it was intended to lay two 57 inches diameter pipes over the existing bridges in place of the two existing 48 inches diameter pipes, and to strengthen the old bridges to carry the increased loading. When, however, the scheme was modified, and it was decided to extend the 72 inches pipes southwards from Pogaon to Powai in place of 57 inches diameter pipes. It was found impracticable to strengthen the existing bridges to carry the enormously increased load, and it was decided to build new bridges to carry the new pipes and to make provision for a third 72 inches diameter pipe to be carried on the bridges in future. It was also considered desirable to provide a roadway to link up the Bombay-Agra Road at this point, and so save a detour of 14 miles. The matter was referred to Government, who replied hat they were prepared to give a contribution of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs if a provision for such a road were made. Consequently, the bridges have been designed to include this welcome facility.

Once the decision had been arrived at that new bridges would be required, careful investigations were made in order to select the best site possible. The alignment of the existing mains which cross the creek on 3 bridges form a considerable bend at this point like the curve of a bow. The two economic factors governing the choice of a site were first the selection of a site where the bridge would cost least by choosing the narrowest crossing, and where rock was as shallow as possible and second the selection of a line as near as possible to the string of the bow in order to reduce the length of pipes on the approaches to the bridge to the minimum. It will be readily realised that with the two pipes costing over Rs. 100 per foot in addition to the cost of the supporting embankment every foot saved is of considerable importance. With this end in view several bore holes were sunk and these at once revealed the fact that rock was much deeper than was at first anticipated from the general superficial knowledge available of rock outcrops in the neighbourhood and the records of the old bridge foundations.

After considerable study of all conditions the Special Engineer finally selected a site where, although the previous estimates would be considerably exceeded owing to the low level of the rock on which the bridge would have to be founded, all the various economic factors above described combined to give the cheapest and most convenient alignment. At the site selected two bridges only are required to cross the creek as compared with 3 bridges on the old alignment.

The designs of the bridges and piers, methods of erection and calculations submitted by the Contractors were examined, criticised, and approved by Mr. Macdonald Clarke, M. Inst. C.E., who was appointed Consulting Engineer in India for the Municipality.

As regards the designs for the steel superstructure these were further examined, checked and approved in London by the eminent firm of Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

The Municipality has thus enjoyed the very best advice obtainable both in India and England in connection with this important work, and it is gratifying to find that the whole designs and erection scheme as put forward by the Contractors have been cordially endorsed by the expert advisers with very few modifications of trifling importance. These exceptional results are an excellent earnest that the Municipality is getting bridges of good and substantial design, well conceived and economically proportioned. The Municipality further enjoyed the assistance of Mr. Macdonald Clarke's experience and expert knowledge during the preliminary work in arranging the terms of the contract and the general layout and design with the Contractors. His reports have been of great help both to the Municipal Staff and the Corporation in making suitable arrangements for the efficient and rapid construction of this bridge.

As stated above, the site selected necessitated the construction of two bridges which are known as Kasheli Bridge and Kasheli North Bridge respectively. The North Bridge is 440 feet long overall and comprises 10 spans of 44 feet, and Kasheli Bridge is 1,800 feet long with 13 spans, each of 138 feet 6 inches between centres of piers. The Contractors are supplying the steel work for both bridges but are erecting the Kasheli Bridge only; the North Bridge including building the piers is being constructed departmentally. Both bridges have accommodation for 3 steel pipes 72 inches diameter, a roadway 24 feet wide, and a tramway 2 feet 6 inches gauge.

The North Bridge has a deck of pressed steel troughing forming a roadway 24 feet wide carried on 24 inches by 7½ inches Rolled Steel girders. The 72 inches diameter pipes will be carried on cast iron saddles placed on the 24 inches Rolled Steel girders and the whole is supported on eleven massive concrete piers, each comprising two hexagonal columns carried on mass concrete foundation blocks which are founded on solid rock. Footpaths are provided on the bridge as well as a roadway of the same dimensions as those on the Kasheli Bridge.

Work on this bridge was begun in March 1923. Fourteen Piers out of 22 are now completed up to high water level and the foundations of four more are ready. It is expected to complete the remaining piers to this level by May this year.

The spans of this bridge are each formed of two main lattice girders 135 feet long with cross girders carrying a roadway 24 feet wide, the tramway track, and a 72 inches diameter pipe between them. Cantilevers are attached to the main girders to carry on each side a 72 inches diameter pipe and a footpath.

The top booms of main girders are connected to each other by substantial cross bracing to stiffen the structure against wind pressure. The main girders rest upon 14 piers, each consisting of two reinforced short concrete columns 8 feet diameter, which are carried upon concrete cylinders 14 feet diameter about 96 feet high sunk down to the solid rock.

Above high water level each pair of columns are securely braced by substantial steel bracing. There are four piers to be sunk on land and 10 sunk in the water. Both types consist of steel cylinders, provided with a cutting edge and lined with concrete 3 feet 6 inches thick, forming a monolith with a circular well in the centre 7 feet in diameter. These monoliths are placed on the banks of the creek in the case of the 4 land piers. The others are made on a special floating craddle on two large barges and lowered to the bed of the creek by very powerful lowering winches. In both cases as soon as each monolith comes to rest on the ground the soil within the well is removed by digging, if dry, or if wet, by mechanical grabs, operated by four steam loco. cranes each of 5 tons capacity. The removal of the earth on which the monolith rests causes it to gradually sink and the process is continued until the bottom cutting edge rests on the rock about 70 feet below the level of water in the creek. Divers are then sent down to clean the surface, cut the rock so as to secure an even bearing, and prepare the foundation for inspection of the Municipal Engineer. As soon as he has passed the foundation as satisfactory, the well is plugged with concrete, thus forming a solid column from the rock below to the steel girders above, and offering a firm and secure foundation for all time, and free from any risk of settlement.

The greatly increased depth to which the cylinders have to be sunk has more than doubled the quantity of sinking work to be done by the Contractors. Time, however, is the essence of this Contract as it is imperative that the bridge must be completed simultaneously with the Steel Pipe Line. The Contractors realising this fully have spent large sums in increasing the quantity of the plant beyond what is usually required for such a work as can readily be seen by any visitor to the site. As a result they hope to complete the bridge by July 1925. At present 2 piers (i.e. 4 cylinders) are completed and 2 more sunk to rock and are in process of sinking and the erection of one span is well in hand.

As soon as each pair of piers is completed, a service girder is floated between them on 2 large barges at high tide. As the tide ebbs the service girder is left resting on the footings of the piers and the barges are floated out from beneath it. This service girder, made and designed especially for this work, weighs over 80 tons and affords a firm and stable platform for the erection of the spans above by two 5 tons steam loco. cranes. After the span is fully erected and rivetted, the 3 barges come under the service girder at low tide, lift it off as the tide rises and remove it to its next position.

This work, requiring the greatest accuracy in manufacture, has been carried out entirely in the Works of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Engineers, Ltd., in England. The results achieved show not only a high degree of finish but remarkable accuracy. All the component parts of each span are exactly alike and interchangeable. Two complete spans have been erected at the Makers' Works in England out of parts selected at random from those made for the 13 spans required and in each case all the pieces came together perfectly.

As in the case of the pipe line work, the Indian staff employed by the Contractors are profiting in a most gratifying manner by the opportunities the work affords of increasing their knowledge, and are of the greatest assistance to their employers.

The work done in connection with the Tansa Completion Scheme during the last twelve months fully supports the confident hope expressed in the brochure issued on the last visit of the Corporation to Tansa that, "it is hoped therefore to have the whole of the pipes laid and taken into use before the year 1926 is reached."

The whole of the Tansa Completion Scheme is being carried out to the plans, directions and under the supervision of Mr. H. J. Trivess-Smith, M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. M.E., of the Water Department and a very efficient staff of Engineers, whose names appear in a list at the end of this brochure.

The erection of the Kasheli Bridge is under the direction of Mr. E. S. Warmington, A.M. Inst. C.E., and a staff of European and Indian Assistants.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

BIG JATHA FOR JAITO.

ENTHUSIASM AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 9.

Enthusiasm and interest centred round the departure of a Jatha of 500 Akalis that started for Jaito to-day. At about 12 noon before the usual Jatha of 25 leaving for Jaito and thence to Bahi Pheru every morning had been despatched the Jatha of 500 led by an Akali band and a batch of about 10 Nirmala Sadhus was hailed in front of the Akal Takht. Dr. Kitchlew and some others spoke for a few minutes the former pointing out that Mahatma Gandhi was about to send them a special message. He advised the Jatha to remain non-violent. He added that it would have delighted him if the Hindus and Mahomedans had joined the Jatha Jathedar Akal Takht then offered final sermon and prayers impressing on the Jatha to adhere to non-violence. One member of the Jatha then read out a message to the people. A surging wave of humanity followed the Jatha in a procession. The Jatha will stop *en route* at various places where arrangements for provisions have been made in anticipation. The Jatha proposes to traverse the whole distance of over 100 miles on foot within twelve days reaching Jaito on 21st instant. Non-interference on the part of the authorities has been indicated by the aloofness of any police force which has not been noticed here besides the usual sentinels on duty.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 8.

The second batch of Akali leaders which is being prosecuted under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act and whose case had been adjourned to 19th instant, as some of the accused wanted to appeal to the High Court against the order of the District Magistrate allowing S. B. Hardayal Singh Magistrate, to continue the trial, has given up the intention of moving the High Court. The trial will now be resumed on the 13th instant.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

LOWEST TENDER OF A GERMAN FIRM ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Reuter learns that the Indian Stores Department has accepted the tender of a German firm for five locomotives of a special type for State Railways. The German tender is 25 per cent below the lowest British. The instructins of the Government of India are to buy in the cheapest market, other things being equal. It is understood questions will be asked in the House of Commons on the matter. Home manufacturers claim there was an implied promise that the British loan to India would be largely spent in Britain. Official quarters point out that Lord Winterton did not give a pledge that money would be spent in Britain but mentioned that ninety per cent of the previous loan had been spent here.—Reuter.

TENDERS FOR 60 ENGINES.

INVITED FROM SCOTTISH LOCO BUILDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In connection with the report which is given much prominance in the Press that the Indian Government has ordered six (*sic*) locomotives from Germany it is announced to-day that tenders have been invited from the Scottish Locomotive Builders for 60 powerful engines.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS TO NEW THURINGIAN DIET

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Berlin.—Electons to the new Thuringian Diet resulted in a crushing defeat of the Socialists who were hitherto in a strong majority in the Diet, but are now replaced by a Bourgeois block. 80 to 90 per cent of the electorate voted. The result is symptomatic of a general leaning towards the Right which is occurring in Germany and will undoubtedly be reported at the general elections for the Reichstag which will probably be in June. The election for the Diet of the Free State of Myebek has also converted the socialist majority into a minority against Bourgeois parties.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST.

No Bad faith or Hostile Intentions.

Afghan forces having rounded up the most notorious of the murder gangs that infest the North-West Frontier of India, the situation there is distinctly easier. The suspicion that the Ameer had not much real heart in the pursuit of the murderers, or that, at any rate, the Afghan tribes in the frontier region were indisposed to do anything to check their activities, will not be altogether allayed till two other gangs, of whose movements a good deal is known, have likewise been laid by the heels. It will be necessary, more to watch with some care what steps are taken to keep the Ajab gang in safe custody. These matters, however, must not be looked at through Western eyes. Lord Curzon, with his intimate knowledge of the East, did well to emphasize that in the House of Lords on Tuesday. Extradition writs do not run across the North-West frontier, and Oriental traditions of hospitality forbid absolutely the surrender to British justice of the murderers seized by the Ameer's troops. This fact appears to be fully recognized by the Government of India, but the Cabul Government will, no doubt, be called on to give assurances that Ajab and his accomplices are kept in firm hold. There is no adequate ground for charging the Ameer personally with bad faith or hostile intentions.—The "Nation and The Athenaeum."

Zaghlul's Sweeping Victory.

Zaghlul Pasha has won a sweeping victory in the Egyptian elections. Out of some 170 members elected to the Chamber, 150 are Zaghlulists, and their majority will probably be further swelled when the final results are declared (there are, as we write, about 40 to come). The tiny minority consists of Constitutional Liberals, Nationalists and Independents. We are neither surprised nor disconcerted. If Zaghlul is a dangerous man, he is less dangerous clothed with power than as an agitator in opposition, just as we always maintained in the old days that he would have been less dangerous in Egypt than exiled in Europe. We do not, as a matter of fact, know how dangerous—or, let us say, how intransigent—he is going to be in the negotiations over the "reserved questions." He maintains, of course, that he has proved that Egypt is united in demanding "complete independence," though Egyptians are free to differ among themselves on domestic affairs. That freedom to differ they will, no doubt, exercise in various Oriental fashions! But we suspect also that, when the formal discussions between Great Britain and Egypt have got under way, there may be more difference of opinion than Zaghlul anticipates about the final settlement. In any case, there will have to be some compromise on his part. We may, and should, reduce our hold in Egypt to the minimum consistent with our own interests and hers and the world's; but there will be a limit that will fall short of "complete independence" in its literal sense. And we cannot, in any event, admit the Egyptian claims to the Sudan.—The "New Statesman."

The Lesson of Ireland.

It is lucky for the British administration in India that 40 out of the 143 members in the All-India Legislative Assembly are appointed by the Government and that 20 more seats are filled by special electorates of Europeans, landowners, and Chambers of Commerce. It is lucky because the remaining seats, except for 30 assigned to the Mohammedan community, were nearly all filled by the Swaraj Party, which went into the recent election determined to win, and then to throttle into inactivity the Legislative Assembly. Its victory is particularly striking because one wing of the party continued non-cooperation, refusing to vote. The anti-Government bloc has won some 40 seats of its own and becomes the largest single party; it can count on a dozen Independents and doubtless many of the Mohammedans to back it on important issues. In every provincial assembly the Swarajists form the largest party except in Madras and the United Provinces. In Bengal, where almost half the voters supported the home-rule candidates, Lord Lytton asked Mr. Das, the leader of the Swaraj Party, to form a ministry. As the Government well knew, this would have meant the beginning of responsibility and the end of opposition; and Mr. Das declined the honor. In most of the states then, and in the assembly for the whole of India, the Swaraj Party will form a group capable of bringing the legislative activities of the country to a stop. How will the Government of India face this problem? To meet the demands of the people will mean a capitulation of power as complete as that which the British spilled blood and honor to prevent in Ireland. Did they learn a lesson there that will show them the way of grace and decency in India?—The New York "Nation."

British Interests in Egypt.

As was generally anticipated, the Egyptian elections have given an overwhelming majority to Zaghlul Pasha, his opponents being almost wiped out. He has issued a manifesto in which he states that Egypt is united in demanding complete independence, which means, we presume, that his aim is the determination according to his views of the four subjects that were "reserved" when Britain cancelled the protectorate. But these subjects, which include the adequate protection of the Suez Canal and the status of the Sudan, are vital British interests. What is to be the upshot? This question acquires additional gravity when a Labour Government is coming into office—so far Labour has sympathized with Zaghlul. Is Egypt to be thrown away altogether? We cannot, and do not, believe it; for neither England nor the Empire is in a position to disinterest itself in this most important matter:—The "Saturday Review."

Political crime in India.

An Indian seditionist with an imperfect memory for faces has murdered an inconspicuous European in Calcutta in the belief that he was shooting an official. The very natural outcry must not persuade us that India is in a worse state than it was before this dastardly outrage. The danger there is not that of a campaign of assassination, but that of the muddling away of perhaps the most wonderful administrative system the world has known. Crime with a political motive distracts attention from an erosion of authority far more serious than any violent attack on individual administrators. There were murders before the reforms, for example those of Mr. Jackson in Western and Mr. Ashe in Southern India; there will be murders no matter how far the constitutional experiment is carried. But it is not gunmen we have to fear in India; it is placemen, thrust into office as being "moderate" Indians, but quite incapable of administering the affairs of their fellow-countrymen.—The "Saturday Review."

Class-Hatred.

The only part of Mr. MacDonald's speech to which we feel entitled to object was that in which he talked about the Prime Minister having "raised class-hatred" in the country. We wonder what Mr. MacDonald has been doing with his eyes and ears. Much though we see to criticize in Mr. Baldwin's recent policy, we have been deeply impressed by his sympathy, which has clearly embraced all classes, and those who are unemployed more clearly than anybody else.—Both Unionists and Liberals have protested for many years, repeatedly and earnestly, against the deliberate preaching of class-hatred by many of the representatives of Labour. There is no room for any such thing as class-hatred; we all stand or fall together. It is astonishing to us that Mr. MacDonald should have permitted himself to speak in this way. "Class-consciousness" and "class-warfare" are familiar phrases, very deliberately used, in the writing and speeches of the Labour extremists. It is within the borders of his own party that Mr. MacDonald should look for the causes of the trouble. The brighter aspect of his lapse from reality, however, was the proof that he disapproves of class-consciousness. So perhaps we may look to him to fight against it.—"Spectator."

Indian Politics.

On the surface of Indian politics there have been no important movements of late, and it is not yet possible to speak with certainty regarding what is going on below, but apparently the extremists in the provinces are at present inclined to wait for the results of the action to be taken in the Assembly at Delhi. The project of presenting to Parliament a formal demand for a new Constitution must be regarded as good tactics from the Indian standpoint, because every group stands formally committed to the general idea of speeding up the reforms, and it is most improbable that individuals should come forward to offer opposition, even though they might dislike some of the concrete measures included in the demand. We take it that Parliament would allow such a demand to be examined by the Joint Standing Committee in detail, and in that case there would be time for the new Indian legislators to gain some experience of practical politics, experience which they certainly need. The immediate prospects are then for a period of suspense, with little or no contentious legislation brought forward by the Governments, and budgets framed to give the minimum of provocation; at any rate, there seems to be little hope of anything being done that is really worth doing.—"Near East."

Irresponsible Politicians.

The latest telegrams from Allahabad encourage the hope that the local politicians have finally failed in their attempt to bring about an appalling catastrophe. The magnitude of the danger could scarcely be exaggerated. You have a crowd of half a million or so individuals, unorganised and undisciplined, their religious feelings stirred to the depths by the certainty of attaining salvation, provided that they can bathe in a narrow strip of dangerous water within the very few hours during which its saving virtue lasts. Even in the most favourable circumstances, a wild rush, with deaths by the thousand, is prevented only by the most elaborate precautions, carried out with such precision that people have almost forgotten the recurring panics of old days. To incite a crowd of this sort to defy the regulations by force is about the most wicked conduct it is possible to conceive; but, apparently, the unparalleled liberty of political discussion now enjoyed by India extends even to action of this nature. We are told that the steadiness of the religious leaders present on the spot averted disaster: we may perhaps look forward to a time when they will exercise a similar steadying influence over irresponsible politicians.—"Near East."

Our Forgotten Army.

According to the "Times" correspondent at Baghdad, the staff tour from Quetta Staff College to the battle-fields of Iraq, which has just been concluded, was a conspicuous success. The existence of the British Army is very much forgotten in these days, partly by the fault of the daily press, and partly by the short-sighted indifference of the Army Council to publicity. Surely the Army must be doing things in other parts of the world as interesting as the Iraq Staff Tour, of which the "Times" has somehow got hold of an excellent account. For example, how long is it since anything was heard of the doings and daily life of our troops in Cologne?—"Truth."

The Health of the Army in India.

The recent report of the Director of Medical Services on the health of British troops in India is somewhat disquieting. There has, it appears, been a progressive deterioration since 1914, and this is attributed to inexperience of tropical diseases among the medical officers sent out with fresh troops from England. My own view is that the health of troops has as much, or more, to do with the experiences of combatant officers as with that of the medical staff. Prevention is better than cure, and prevention of sickness is largely a question of discipline, in the best sense of the word. I may be mistaken, but I can at all events quote in support of my view the opinion of Nelson that "it is easier for an officer to keep his men healthy than it is for a doctor to heal them."—"Truth."

The Services Commission.

Lord Lee's Commission on the organisation of the public services has been getting through a vast amount of work, and the progress made up to the Christmas recess seems to justify the hope, which some competent critics laughed to scorn, that its task will be accomplished before Easter. The value of its work cannot be judged by the reports appearing in the Indian Press, which naturally give undue prominence to occasional breezes, and pass lightly over the really important evidence of concrete facts, but from other sources we gather that, while the pace has been tremendous, the inquiry has been thorough, and the members of the Commission, taken as a whole, have impressed the witnesses most favourably by their impartiality and their anxiety to grasp unfamiliar points of view. In the circumstances, it is a great pity that so many Indian politicians should have decided to discredit the Commission before the first sitting took place, but their attitude should be taken merely as evidence of their own inexperience, and it has the advantage of giving the authorities a much freer hand than they would have enjoyed if there had been any prospect of a responsible opposition based on the Commission's report.—"Near East."

The Indian Elections.

Writing in the "Asiatic Review" for January on "The Indian Elections and After", Mr. Stanley Rice emphasises the fact that the Indian reforms are an exeprriment. His conclusion is not without hope: "No doubt the franchise has as yet been extended only to a very minute fraction of the population whose voice can in no sense be regarded as the voice of India. But political consciousness must filter down from the more to the less educated. . . . The Indian peasant is a shrewd enough fellow in all that concerns his personal interests, and all accounts from India agree that the masses have been stirred by recent events as never before in history."—"Near East."

Britain and Turkey.

The formal steps towards the establishment of normal and, it is to be hoped, cordial relations between Turkey and Great Britain are now in process of being taken A Turkish Diplomatic Mission has reached London, and the appointment of the Hon. R. C. Lindsay as the new British representative in Constantinople is announced. More important still, the delay in the opening of the Mosul negotiations is nearing an end. The British representative will be Sir Percy Cox—an excellent selection—and it has been agreed by both the Turkish and British Governments to admit to the discussions an Irak "observer", who is to be the Irak Minister of Defence, General Nuri Pasha. In the meantime the inevitable prinpricks associated with an inexperienced Administration, bent on over-emphasising what nobody dreams of challenging, are reported from Turkey; but annoying as these are at the time, their effect will pass and their number steadily diminish to vanishing point, if too much notice is not paid to them.—"Near East."

Britain and Afghanistan.

The North-West Frontier of India has loomed rather largely in cable dispatches recently owing to the murder of several able frontier officers, but apart from these outrages the "Times" correspondent believes that the normal risks of the frontier are less than at almost any time in the past. The true cause of the recent protest by the British Government to the Amir was that a band of desperadoes, stated to be a dozen strong and known as the Kohat gang, found asylum two or three miles beyond British jurisdiction, in the territory of the sovereign and independent state of Afghanistan. How ineffective were the efforts of the Afghan Governor and his troops to bring the murderers to book was evident from the fact that up to Sunday they were stated to be living with their families in the hills which divide the Afridi country from Afghanistan. A Peshawar cable to the "Times" on Tuesday contained the welcome news that the Kohat murder gang have surrendered to the Afghan Government. The friction-mongers of Moscow have spread the fable that Great Britain has demanded from Afghanistan the breaking of relations with the Soviet Government—a statement devoid of all foundation. Since the Anglo-Afghan Treaty was signed three years ago the attitude of the British Government has been scrupulously correct. No civilized Government could have acted otherwise. Let us hope that the Paris Press, before making further statements on the subject of Afghanistan and its relations to the British Empire, will take the trouble to ascertain the facts.—Major Evelyn Wrench in the "Spectator."

Egypt After the Elections.

As a result of the elections in Egypt, the Cabinet of Yehia Pasha has resigned. King Fuad has postponed his acceptance of the resignation until his return from a few days' tour in the Canal zone, but it may be taken for granted that Zaghloul Pasha will become Prime Minister of Egypt before the end of the week. He has condemned Yehia Pasha in unmeasured terms for his alleged subservience to the British point of view; but at the last moment the latter has wrung words of praise even from the extremists among his opponents for taking a page out of Great Britain's book in his scrupulously fair conduct of a general election. In this respect Egypt has set an example to the whole East, as well as to South-Eastern Europe, and it is a good precedent to have established in any country on the threshold of independence. Zaghloul Pasha will do well to follow Yehia Pasha's lead in another direction in his concentration on home questions, so as to ensure that the new Egypt shall not be distracted by foreign affairs—in which term the Sudan is to be included—from the more important matters that she has in hand. It is a sound move that the Diplomatic Missions that have recently arrived at their respective destinations are regarded as representatives of King Fuad, and, therefore, above political changes in Egypt. The care exercised in the selection of the Mission to the Court of St. James' is of the best augury for the future of Anglo-Egyptians relations.—"Near East."

The Fellah Dictator.

The first Parliamentary elections of independent Egypt have just been held. They have resulted in one of the most complete and overwhelming electoral victories of our time. The state of the parties—with 39 results still to come when we write—is as follows: Zaghlulists 151, Constitutional Liberals 7, Nationalists 2 and Neutrals 15. Thus the strange and turbulent career of Saad Pasha Zaghlul has ended in his becoming Constitutional Dictator of his country. It would be idle to pretend that this result did not mark a strong reaction against British rule, but if we look deeply we may see that it also marks a reassertion of the ancient Egyptian stock, not against the British in particular, but against its foreign conquerors of all and every kind, be they Turkish, Arab or British. This is what gives the Zaghlulist movement its interest and importance. Zaghlul must be the first Egyptian by birth who has ruled his country for many centuries. His task will be an extremely difficult one; he is now an old man, and if his recent internment did not affect his health as gravely as some of his supporters represented, yet it can have done him no good. Still, the fact remains that the "fellah" has suddenly reasserted himself. With this movement, as such, we believe that Lord Cromer would have felt sympathy.—"Spectator."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Allahabad Muhammadans at a mass meeting adopted resolutions supporting the Bengal pact and condemning the Ansari-Lajpat Rai pact.

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A Poona City message of February 11th says:—

The Trustees of the Allarakhia Sonawalla Charity Fund have donated Rs. 18,000 to the Gokhale Education Society's Technical School at Bordi.—A. P.

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An Allahabad message of February 9th says: A fracas is reported to have taken place at Adh Kumbh Mela in which a policeman is said to have been seriously injured.

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The wedding of the daughter of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to Pandit Chand Narin Raina of Lahore, son of Mr. K. N. Raina, Barrister of Lahore in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of Indian and European guests was celebrated on Saturday at Allahabad.

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The Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao (Moderate) is among the latest members of the Legislative Assembly, who have joined the National Party and signed the pledge to adopt the obstructive policy in case Government does not show satisfactory response to the demand in connection with Responsible Government.

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A marriage was celebrated on Sunday night of Sreemati Sushila Devi, a daughter of Lala Harkishenlal, with Dr. Pran Nath Seth, son of Lala Shiv Dyal, Retired Inspector of Schools before a distinguished gathering of Indians and Europeans. Earlier in the evening Lala Harkishenlal, bride's father, entertained a large number of guests Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians at a dinner at his house on Ferozepur Road. The marriage was a Khstriya-Vaisya alliance and was performed according to the Sikh rites under the Anand Marriage Act. Before the marriage, both the bride and bridegroom were baptised to Sikhism.

* * * *

Lala Kanhya Lal Gauba, son of Lala Harkishenlal, who married about a year ago a Mahomedan lady, a daughter of a Mahomedan barrister of Lahore was also baptised to Sikhism along with his Muslim wife both of whom were given Sikh names.

U. S. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Washington.—The Appropdiations Committee has approved of the Annual Naval Appropriation Bill providing for an expenditure of 272 million dollars of which 50 million dollars will be available for the completion of over a score vessels under construction. The total is four and half millions less than the Budget Estimates and 23 millions less than allotted to the Navy last year.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. James Robertson, late of Calcutta and Dundee who was largely interested in jute has left £ 113,000.—Reuter.

A message advises the grounding of the Clan Monroe from Mangalore at the south end of Bitter Lake in the Suez Canal. It has been found necessary to discharge some of the cargo.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Lord Suffield.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

tary of State for the Colonies, has endorsed already the Kenya White Paper and has hastened with all speed to make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness in the form of British Imperialism. My friend, whom I have already quoted, spoke the truth when he said, that within six weeks the present Labour Government ought to make it impossible for itself to continue in power by its own outspoken words and actions. He added to me: "I shall be very disappointed if it does *not*!"

If I might substitute for the "six weeks", which he mentioned, the words, "after the Budget is passed" I should probably be expressing the wishes of a great number of the best friends of Labour in England and India to-day.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

ALL INDIA OBSERVANCE.

PRAYERS FOR MAHATMA'S RECOVERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

In accordance with instructions of the President of the Congress Committee a public meeting was held last night to offer thanks to God for restoring Mahatma Gandhi to health and to liberty, when Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that they should thank Government also. Theirs was tre path of love and they should appreciate what was good in Government, while fighting unto death for changing its method of administration. A similar meeting was held by millworkers at 5 p.m. when Mr. Vallabhbhai exhorted them to behave peacefully and enlist themselves in their Unions at that time.

The sixth musical conference of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was sitting which also passed a resolution expressing joy at the restoration of Mahatma Gandhi to health and to liberty.

REJOICINGS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi's release from prison was celebrated in Calcutta to-day, prayers being offered in mosques and temples for his early recovery of health. Processions were also organised by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Khilafat Committee and Akalis.

A large meeting was held in the Mirzapur Park in the evening over which Mr. C. R. Das presided. Speeches were delivered by a number of Congress leaders.

Referring to the rejoicings the president said, that those who thought that Mahatma Gandhi has been set free did not know what the prison was. Until the foundation of Swaraj has been laid all would be within the prison walls. So long as Indians were not free, so long as India could not unloosen the bond of subjection with her own hands, India would remain a prison. When Mahatma Gandhi was really free, Swaraj would be near at hand. The president concluded by reminding the audience of Mahatma Gandhi's wish for the Hindu-Moslem unity.

Numerous houses in Northern Calcutta were illuminated to-night in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's release.

AT BHIWANI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIWANI, Feb. 12.

The Annual Swaraj Mela Basant Panchmi was held yesterday at Mr. Desai's compound. People from neighbouring villages also joined. In obedience to the President's order Mahatmaji's release was celebrated and prayers were offered at the Mela. A public meeting was held Pandit Nekiram Sharma presiding where suitable speeches were delivered by Mr. Desai, Lala Ramchandra and Lala Shivramdas and songs were sung. If India followed his programme, the next Mela will be held under Swaraj. He asked people to remove untouchability. If Indians themselves trampled other's rights, how could they be free and throw off slavery. To be free one must free others. The Mela compound was illuminated and great enthusiasm prevailed in the city.

AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 11.

In obedience to the orders of Maulana Mohamed Ali a largely attended public meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Murarilal at the Khurdmabal Park, where members of the depressed classes were present in large numbers and were seated with other citizens. Mr. Manilal Kothari who on his way to Delhi had dropped here to see Mr. Vidyarthi attended and made a speech. He appealed to the audience to wear Khaddar, remove untouchability and cement Hindu-Muslim unity. Speeches were also delivered exhorting the public to make itself fit to receive Mahatmaji.

REJOICING AT MUDDEBIHAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUDDEBIHAL, Feb. 8.

On learning the news of the release of Mahatma Gandhi, there was a general rejoicing in the town. A public meeting was held in the Library compound under the presidentship of Mr. H. R. Mangoli, President, Taluka Congress Committee. The following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting expresses its profound rejoicing at the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and prays the Almighty for his speedy recovery.

This meeting expresses its heartfelt thanks to Col. Maddock for the prompt action and the considerable treatment accorded by him to our renowned leader. This meeting also expresses its thanks to the other medical men and staff who helped Col. Maddock in Mahatmaji's recent illness.

This meeting records its appreciation of the "third wise" act of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in releasing Mahatma Gandhi.

After the close of the meeting, there was a procession with the photo of Mahatma Gandhi in a palanquin from the Library to the temples and mosques. Prayers were publicly offered there for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. Temples, mosques and houses were illuminated.

HOMAGE TO MAHATMAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 9.

The Buyers and Shippers Chamber passed a resolution at their general meeting held to-day, offering Mahatma Gandhi, its respectful homage and prayed to the Almighty to bless him with health and strength. The Chamber further offered its respectful thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for his noble statesmanship and action of acceding to the requests and feelings of the nation and releasing Mahatma Gandhi.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

Unless the present political situation in England is very carefully and thoroughly studied, there is likely to be great misunderstanding and disappointment in India. Since I have just returned from England and have gone through the recent time of the political crisis in that country, I can probably explain matters freshly for Indian readers. When I saw Mr Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, just before starting, he told me to explain in India that the Labour Ministry must be given time and that great things must not be expected at once, but that patience would be needed from Indian leaders in judging what the Labour Ministry accomplished. What Mr. Ramsay MacDonald meant by this is easy to understand, if we remember that he is still in a minority in the House of Commons and has hardly any supporters in the House of Lords. He is therefore entirely dependent on the favour of others if he wishes to remain in office even for a single day.

Position of Labour Ministry.

A single glance at the present membership of the House of Commons will show this fact in a clear light in a moment. Even if the Liberal Party do not oppose Labour, but simply refrain from voting, even then the Labour Ministry can be defeated at any time. Of course, if the Liberal Party vote *against* the Labour Ministry, the majority against Labour would be quite overwhelming let us take one more possibility. Even if only a small number of Liberals vote on the side of Labour and the rest abstain from voting yet Labour may be defeated, presuming at any time that their own Labour forces do not muster strong and the Conservative forces poll their full strength. There is ever at hand the danger of the 'catch vote' at some emergency just at the time when a division is called in the House. At that special moment, some Labour members may be missing; and within a few minutes' time they may not all be collected. The Labour whips may 'whip' into the voting chamber the very last man, and yet through some accident, there may be a defeat. It is an axiom in British politics that a majority of over 50 is needed by any Government in order to give security against such a defeat in an emergency.

It may be asked,—"Why then did Labour accept such a humiliating position? Why did Ramsay MacDonald express himself as willing to take office on such utterly precarious terms? Did not this mean necessarily a sacrifice of Labour principles?"

To that question, I would answer frankly: "Yes! it did. The position is a most unfortunate one. It may lead very sadly enough, to endless compromise and weakening of principle."

A friend of mine who is an idealist and a keen supporter of the Labour Movement wrote to me: "No Labour Government ought to allow itself to stay in office on such humiliating terms for more than six weeks. It ought to *force* the combined Liberal and Tory parties to vote against it on some big issue, such as the Capital Levy, or the foreign policy, or the reduction of militarism, or the prevention of imperialist designs."

Its Hopes and Expectations.

There are, however, very peculiar circumstances, which make it difficult for Labour to relinquish office quite so soon, even if principles are compromised by their staying in. The Budget has to be passed and the 'King's Government' has to be carried on with that end in view. This will take three months at least. Some would give even six months for necessary arrears of business, which have been held up and cannot now be delayed any longer. Then again, nobody in the country wants another election immediately. It takes up too much time and expense. Therefore, it would be a most unpopular move for any party to hurry an election. Lastly, nearly every party chest is empty of money. Elections have followed one another so thick and fast, that the expense has told heavily on everyone, not the least upon Labour itself. For all these reasons it has been evident to all that Government ought to be carried on for some time at least by someone without a break. The Labour Party was challenged as to its power and ability. People openly asserted that this new and young Party had not the men needed to form an efficient ministry. For that reason alone, if for no other reason, it was imperative that Labour shall not refuse the challenge, but should show to the world their ability to form an efficient Cabinet. It has done so; and the world has been surprised and pleased at the result. The temptation will now be very great indeed to show still further to the world outside what the Labour Party can do, and how 'moderate' it is in its policy and its demands. In that way it may hope to win a position in the country of trust and confidence, which will be invaluable to it in the next election. These are its hopes and expectations. On these its stay in office will be based.

But just because the Labour Party is in the minority and is therefore at the mercy of the other parties, whenever they care to combine against it; and because, also, at the present moment in its first venture it is certain to attempt to be conciliatory in every possible way; for both these reasons, the Labour Ministry is quite certain to compromise itself in many directions if it stays in office, and for the time being very little must be expected of it.

Life of Labour Cabinet.

Let us only watch carefully what has happened already! Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has sent to India a challenge through the Madras papers, which has satisfied even the Die-hards. Mr. Thomas, who is now Secre-

(Continuing in column 4.)

PLIGHT OF BAHREIN.

AN ARAB CONGRESS.

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

"Al-Akhbar", an Arabic newspaper of Cairo, has the following under the headings "News from the East. From our special correspondent at Bahrein—The Arab Congress at Koweit" in its issue of January 8th:—

In a few days a big Arab Congress will meet at Koweit, in order to solve the difficulties and eliminate the misapprehensions existing amidst the kingdoms of Nejd, Iraq, Trans-Jordania and Hejaz. The Congress will be presided over by Colonel Knox, Acting British Political Resident for the Persian Gulf. We cannot make out exactly the issues at stake, for the pall of secrecy covers this Congress as it has done other Congresses. But we shall comment on the facts which reach us and write of them to enable the readers of "Al-Akhbar" to know the course of diplomacy in these parts which are known to only a few.

This Congress will be a blow to the masters of politics in the Gulf inasmuch as Colonel Knox has only given attention to Arab politics for about six months during which period he had been acting British Political Resident for the Gulf. But he managed to convince the Government of the desirability of holding this Congress and assured them that he would undertake to solve the difficulties which the politicians of the Persian Gulf had failed to solve, and that he could remove all the obstacles—that were in the way. The politicians of the Gulf put obstructions in the way of the Congress so that it might not meet but under their supervision: but all in vain. Their rival Knox triumphed over them. But whether he will triumph over them in getting rid of the difficulties as he did in forming the Congress, we cannot prophesy, we leave it for the future to decide.

The deputation from Iraq will consist of Sabeeh Bek, Minister of Public Works, Noori Ash-Shalan, Aqeel Al Yawar, Oda Aboo-taya, and Salman Ash-Shaikh Ranad. The deputation from Nejd will be formed of Sayad Hamza Ghaus, Shaikh Hafiz Wahba, Doctor Abdullah Efendi Al-Musali, Haj Abdul Aziz Al Gusaibi and Sayid Hashim Ar-Refaee. As to the other deuptations we do not as yet know the names of their members. The deputation from Nejd paid a visit to Bahrein and stayed there about a week and embarked for Koweit on board a ship that sailed from there.

The deputation from Nejd paid a visit to the Consul of Bahrein in the Consulate on the 8th December in the evening. But the Consul did not condescend to offer them even the necessary reception although they represented the most powerful independent Arab prince and we heard many condemning this conduct of the Consul. But the Consul of Bahrein is not of those who understand such receptions. He regards the Arabian species with the eye of jest and derision. Ibn-Saud, however, is not like the Shaikh of Bahrein to be intimidated by such events which, though trivial, have deep significance.

PLIGHT OF BAHREIN.

Force planned to strangle Right and suffocate it and tried to persecute all who demanded Right, by all kinds of persecution; but the power of Right must succeed. The people of Bahrein began demanding their rights and protesting against the interference and trickery of the Consul. The Consul and his supporters, the usurpers of Gulf policy did not relish it so tried a policy of severity, hoping that it might succeed. But the Arabs are determined to pursue to the end the course which they have marked out for themselves, and no doubt they will succeed.

A month ago Shaikh Abdulwahhab Zayani and Shaikh Ahmed bin Lahek were arrested and deported to Bombay, because they were, in their opinion, instigators and agitators of the above movements; whereas in fact what agitated the people is oppression and despotism and the disregard of known laws and customs.

A spirited youth, Shaikh Mohamed bin Abdalla Al Khahja, a grandson of Shaikh Isa bin Ali (the deposed Chief of Bahrein), protested against the misdeeds that are being committed here, sending his protest to various Arabic and English newspapers. When one of these newspapers containing the protest reached here the Consulate was mad with rage, eventually fining the man by Rs. 5,000 without putting him to any trial; for here are no courts nor justice nor law; here rules the will of the British Consul who acts in the name of Shaikh Hamad.

Shaikh Mohamed wished to emigrate from Bahrein now that complications there had multiplied. But they won't not accept that, nor let him have his will because they feared he would make known their policy and expose their misbehaviour in his country.

We have already mentioned in "Al-Akhbar" that a number of the tribes being unused to tyranny and oppression are resolved for emigration leaving the country to the Consul and Shaikh Hamad. The Consul took this to be a menace. Now one of these tribes is the Dawasir tribe, inhabiting Budeiya, one of whose leaders Sayad Ahmed bin Abdalla Al-Dosari was molested by the Consul, the largest and richest of all the tribes of Bahrein. The English Government did not guess that the whole of this tribe was leaving Baherin, because some of its individuals had relations with the British Consulate at Bahrein. This tribe numbered about 400 houses, all which, at once, emigrated to Dammam in the kingdom of Ibn-as-Saud, leaving their houses and property in Bahrein, preferring free life to a life of tyranny and servitude. The masters of Gulf policy compelled Shaikh Hamad to write to the "Danasirs" threatening them with confiscation of their property in Bahrein—nay, disqualifying them from pearl fishery, giving them 10 days after which, if they did not return, the penalty would be inflicted. But they did not heed the words of Shaikh Hamad. On the contrary they began to put up dwellings for themselves. We should like to know, and therefore ask those responsible for the policy: Why do you force orders on the peoples against their will? Why do you compel people to stay in a country where they do not like to stay? Why do you not modify the policy to which you treat the people when you fear it would result in emigration? Do the English laws sanction such persecutions? Have not mankind no liberty to move from one place to another? Is it just to deny a community their right in the sea?

As yet we do not know how Ibn-as-Saud will act against this threat to people who have taken refuge in his kingdom and have become his subjects. Is this not a denial of his right of pearl-fishery in the Persian Gulf? People expect him to prove equal to his position, and to honour that position in the eyes of the Arabs. We find the masters of Persian Gulf policy have lately transgressed the limits towards him and seem to have no care for him and despise the policy which was followed by Sir Percy Cox with respect to him. Let us wait and see what he will do.

SULTAN OF NEJD.

DEATH REPORT UNCONFIRMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The "Pioneer" states: No confirmation has been received in official circles of the death of Sultan of Nejd and it is considered probable that the report was without foundation.

BREEDING SILVER FOXES.

IMMIGRATION OFFICER COMMITTED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Andrew Mitchell, formerly Immigration Officer to the Government of Prince Edward Island, who first appeared at Bow Street on December 29 on a charge of false pretences, reappeared at Bow Street to-day, when it was alleged that besides Captain Quin and Captain Steedman, the prisoner obtained £ 334 from Lieutenant Dunstan.

Mr. Curtis, a barrister, representing the Government of Prince Edward Island testified that he could trace no official record of any Government scheme for the sale of land or settlement of ex-officers. There was no Crown land on the island for sale. The witness added that a Government Commission on the island was now investigating two further complaints of a similar character against the prisoner made by Captain Duthie and Captain Butler.

Counsel for defence said that throughout the transactions the defendant had acted under a bona fide claim of right and had a complete answer to the charges.

The defendant who pleaded not guilty, reserved his defence. He was committed to trial and is on a bail of £ 100.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SERVICES.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following Committee to advise him without delay on the policy which can be adopted with regard to the Imperial Wireless Services:—Mr. Robert Donald, Chairman, Mr. F. J. Brown, Post Office Official, Prof. W. H. Eccles, Sir Drummond Fraser and Sir Henry Slesser, with Mr. Weston, also of Post Office, as the Secretary.—Reuter.

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GERMAN CURRENCY.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE'S PLAN OF STABILISATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.

Berlin.—The First Committee of the Allied Experts, presided over by General Dawes, has issued a *communique* stating that its labours have led to the unanimous adoption of a plan for the establishment of a German gold note bank, which would exchange its own notes for notes of the Rentenbank and Reichsbank. The President of the Reichsbank has agreed to carry out the plan. The plan will prove a very important step towards the final stabilisation of Germany's currency and the balancing of her budget. The Committee will urge on the Reparations Commission the necessity for carrying out the plan with the utmost despatch.—Reuter.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Cologne.—With the Separatists' evacuation of public buildings in Wiesbaden and Alzey, the Separatist movement has practically disappeared in South Rhineland, except Mainz and a few unimportant villages. Separatists attempting a coup in Bigen were disowned by the French and ejected by the Loyalists. The movement however has recrudesced in the North Rhineland, especially Dusseldorf, where Herr Matthes has started a new campaign in conjunction with the Communists.—Reuter.

Berlin.—The Separatists have evacuated Treve.—Reuter

RAILWAYS IN COLOGNE.

FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Paris.—It is reported from Coblence that the British and French High Commissioners have reached an agreement regarding railways in the Cologne zone.

In connection with the Cologne Railway agreement it is stated that the agreement provides that the Cologne Railways will remain under German direction, but the Regie will have the right to send trains through the zone.

French political circles are very pleased with the settlement which is due to friendly conciliation on both sides. The French emphasise that their relation are in an excellent position for dealing with the paramount issues on which the general European settlement depends.—Reuter.

GERMAN SEAMEN STRIKERS,

REPATRIATED TO HAMBURG.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

600 German seamen who had been on strike have left London for Hamburg repatriated by the Seamen's Union. The Union official explained that their being repatriated was in the interests of the shipping community of the world generally and also as a protest against the action of certain shipowners chartering German bottoms on account of cheapness rather than the use of their own vessels.

Consequently 100 British seamen were unable to obtain work. Captain Tupper said if any men were penalised by a German ship owner, the strike action in Britain would be resumed and all German shipping in the British ports would be completely boycotted. —Reuter.

THEFT OF AEROPLANE DESIGNS.

ARRESTS IN PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Paris.—A French engineer, a Russian woman and, a Russian foreman have been arrested in connection with the theft of designs of new aeroplane engines at the Breguet aeroplane works. The correspondence seized, it is stated, shows that the individuals arrested had relations with persons abroad.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—Newspapers publish additional details of the theft of aeroplane plans on 9th February by a Russian foreman, Mindouk, an ex-officer in Wrangel's army. The father of the arrested woman typist said that they belonged to the Moscow police and were imprisoned by the Bolshevists. The new motor of which the plans were stolen took two years to construct. It is claimed that it would have revolutionised aviation. It is stated that the police believe that the plans were intended for the Soviet Government by which it would have communicated with Germany. It is rumoured that much more serious activities of a band of German and Russian spies have been discovered.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION TO BORSAD SUFFERERS.

MR. SHIVDASANI'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

Mr. Shivdasani, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has given notice of a resolution, recommending to Government to give compensation to those people of Borsad and Anand taluks, who have suffered injuries to life and property at the hands of the dacoits, in view of the failure of the Government to perform their primary duty of protecting life and property of its subjects.

U. S. OIL LEASES.

FURTHER SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Washington.—Further sensational testimony was given before the Senate Committee investigating the oil leases when Mr. Bonfils, publisher of the *Denver Post*, alleged that Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Doheny and the Standard Oil and allied companies had conspired to assure the award of the Teapot Dome oil lease to Mr. Sinclair.—Reuter.

SINCLAIR'S LATEST OIL COUPS.

In following the concession-hunting adventures of Mr. H. F. Sinclair it is sometimes difficult to appraise, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial", the relative oil and "nuisance" values of the concessions bagged. His recent successes in Persia and Siberia are certainly mystifying. He is said to have secured from the Soviet Government a concession over the whole of Siberia, the agreement for which is now being drawn up. And the Persian Government is reported to have granted at long last the oil rights in four out of the five northern provinces to the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation.

It will be recollected that the Persian Government disputed the Khostaria concession over these five provinces, for which the Anglo-Persian had paid £ 200,000. Standard Oil had then stepped in, had negotiated with the Persian Government, and finally had made a bargain with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to go fifty in the bid which was to be put before the Medjliss. The bid was refused, and then Sinclair submitted his counter-offer.

The Persian Government stipulated that there should be no British capital in the company working these northern fields, and that the concessionaire should guarantee a loan of 10,000,000 dollars. Mr. Sinclair has apparently satisfied these conditions.

The question arises—How far has Mr. Sinclair acted in this matter in collision with Standard Oil? The close relations of Sinclair and Standard Oil in America suggests the possibility that the Anglo-Persian is between the devil and the deep sea. However, the Sinclair concession has yet to be ratified by the Persian Medjliss.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 9.

With the exception of *The Times* and the *Morning Post*, other papers on the recognition of Russia comment with satisfaction upon Russia's reply setting the seal upon the British Government's Note of recognition.

The *Daily News* says: The definite appointment of M. Rakovsky as Charge d' Affaires makes it possible to begin business without further waste of time. Clearly, the first thing to be done is to prepare ground as quickly as possible for the London Conference. The points to be settled are too numerous and delicate to be dealt with by an interchange of Notes. They can only really be dealt with over the conference table. But the Note makes it evident that the Russian Government is as well aware of this as anybody else and is anxious to arrive at a necessary agreement."

The *Daily Chronicle* adverts to the Russian Government declaration that it "is in full accord with the views of the Government of Great Britain and considers that mutual conference and non-interference in internal affairs are indispensable conditions for the strengthening and development of friendly relations between the two countries."

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "This is an excellent formula if the Russians will carry it out as they have too persistently failed to do in the past".—B.O.W.

RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS.

LENIN'S TACTICS TO BE FOLLOWED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Riga.—It is reported from Moscow that at a meeting of the Communists' Executive, M. Zinovieff said that it was imperative for them to follow M. Lenin's tactics and they must at all costs get closer to the peasantry even if force were necessary. He foreshadowed great cleansing operations and declared that the present arguments if allowed to continue would tend to destroy the Red Army and the State.

The Political Department has passed a resolution ordering the Provincial Communist branches to cease quarrelling and observe the strictest party discipline.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

SATISFACTION AT BRITISH GOVT'S ACTION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 11.

Official information from Cairo shows that the best impression has been made upon the Egyptian public opinion by the action of the British Government in agreeing to the release of practically all prisoners sentenced by Military Courts. In notifying this decision Zaghloul Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, Lt.-Col. Kerr, the British Acting High Commissioner, declared that with a view to consolidate the relations of friendship between Great Britain and Egypt, the British Government were willing to assent to as wide a measure of indemnity as possible and they would, therefore, sanction the release of all persons who in the opinion of the Egyptian Premier and the British High Commissioner would be set free without any danger to public security. It is expected that of the 145 prisoners only a small number will be detained for this reason. It is understood that Zaghloul Pasha has given an assurance that the amnesty will involve no risk to public security.—B. O. W,

ALL INDIA KHADI BOARD.

THE PUNJAB TOUR POSTPONED.

Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary, All India Khadi Board, wires from Poona under date February 11th:—

The All-India Khadi Board's Punjab tour has been postponed. Lala Kishenchand, Inspector of Khadi Work in the Punjab wires from Lahore that the rains have set in and that it is intensely cold. Also Lala Lajpatrai will be away from the province. The tour arranged in the Punjab is consequently postponed.

VISIT TO HUBLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Feb. 8.

Before leaving Hubli Sjt. Banker with Srimati Avantikabai and Sjt. Raghavendrarao Sharma of Hyderabad (Deccan) who had accompanied the party, visited the National High School here. Srimati Avantikabai visited the Tilak Kanyashala and advised the students to wear only pure khaddar. At about 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Phagini Mandal the ladies of the town held a meeting on the Tilak Maidan. Srimati Avantikabai and Mr. Belgaumwala addressed the audience emphasising the necessity of spinning and urged them at least to wear Khaddar if they could not produce it. Dr. Hardiker urged the Bhagini Mandal to undertake to sell at least Rs. 1,000 worth of Khaddar during the Gandhi month. Mrs. Umabai Joshi and Mrs. Rambhabai Mudvedkar thanked the guests for their solicitude for Hubli ladies in addressing them that evening. At 6 p.m. a public meeting was held in the Karnatak Press Mr. Raghavendrarao of Deccan Hyderabad presided. Srimati Avantikabai Gokhale referred to good news they heard on entering the Karnatak regarding Mahatma Gandhi's release. She also wished good luck to the 39th Congress and hoped Karnatak would advance the country's cause by wearing pure Khaddar only. Mr. Belgaumwala spoke about the self-sufficiency of the Dharwar district in cotton production. He told them that they were losing annually four crores by exporting three crores worth of cotton to foreign countries from which seven crores worth of foreign cloth was produced and imported into India. The speaker then exhorted the audience to spin and weave Khaddar or at least to encourage its sale. In his opinion by so doing that could bring poverty and Hindu-Muslim and other communal disturbances to an end. Srimati Avantikabai and Mr. Belgaumwala left for Gadag, Udipi.

KHADI WORK AT WARDHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA, Feb. 9.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj intends to leave Wardha for the Punjab with the Khadi Board on the 11th evening reaching Delhi 13th morning, Lahore 14th morning. He has been busy here during this week in organising Congress work in the province especially in Wardha taluka. The Provincial Congress Committee has decided to enrol 40 thousand members in the province and Wardha District Committee 20 thousand. The work in Wardha district has been taken up by the workers enthusiastically.

Seth Jamnalalji's motor and baghi attached during the Flag Satyagrah were sent to Rajkot unauctioned, but it is not yet known what Government did of them there.

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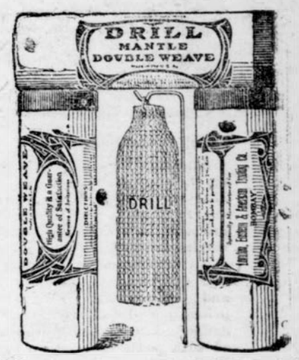

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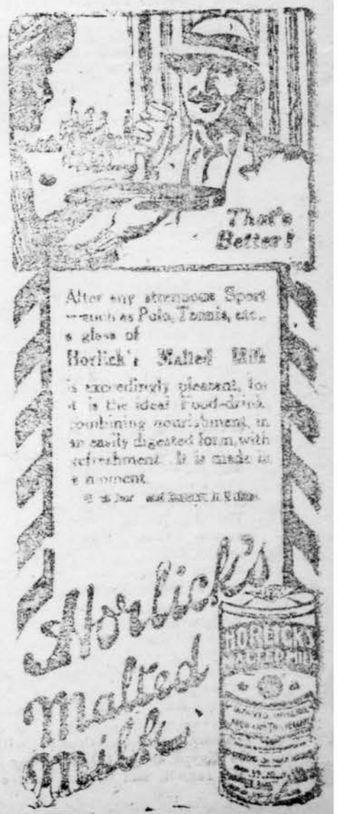
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THE LATEST TOY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the indulgence of your columns to say a few words in reply to the criticism levelled by Mr. G. Pole against the views put forward in my letter entitled "The Latest Toy" through your paper. It appears that the Englishman has acquired by prescription the right to talk authoritatively on India, however little he might know about her; and to advise us regarding our best interests. Mr. Pole has lost no time in exercising this right; and has read us a lecture as to what we should do and what we should avoid doing. In his lecture he characterised my letter as uninformed and I shall not quarrel with him on that score for our ideas regarding information are likely to differ. He further went on to say that the views were harmful to the best interests of India. Times there were when the word and authority of even an ill-informed Englishman carried more weight than the utterances of our best men; and our countrymen would have rather proclaimed their being even the much abused and misunderstood atheists than challenge the authority of an Englishman's or for the matter of that any European's utterance. But I believe it is luckily a bit out of date and fashion. Surely, Sir, it is high time for Englishmen to realise the solemn absurdity of the situation when they come forward to tell us about our interests.

Mr. Pole said that the writer had done not even a thousandth part of what Mr. Shastri had done for India. Surely no amount of perverse construction of my letter ever could suggest that I was guilty of such an absurd boast as to say that I had done anything so startling as to be called a service to India, or that my services were greater than those of Mr. Shastri. I stand next to none in my admiration of certain aspects of Mr. Shastri's character and work, and need the help of no Englishman to be able to appreciate Mr. Shastri's services.

Mr. Pole's lecture had more of the charecteristics of an examination-paper than anything else, for he asks Have you thought about Hindu-Muslim differences? Have you thought about the army and defence? Have you thought about the Native States? With honourable exceptions I have yet to come across an Englishman of this advising type, who withstood the temptation of this cheap gibe regarding the Hindu Muslim differences. He neither has the time nor patience to go deeper into the question to have even a passing glimpse of the deep-rooted underlying unity which in fact exists in spite of the differences which become apparent to the superficial observer.

We are told by our "well-wishing" English friends that we should be at the mercy of every invader who chose to come to India. Surely these men ought to know that we have been asking for military training for all these years and if we have got none so far it is through no fault of ours. And surely the 70,000 white troops are not the only ones defending us. What about the Indian army we have got to-day. As for replacing these 70,000 white troops I am surprised that Mr. Pole, who fought in the last war, in which England and her allies were able to raise large and formidable armies in practically no time, should think that we shall not be able to replace these 70,000 men and the white officers in two or three years' time. I hope Mr. Pole has relised that our demand to-day is Dominion Status and if we ask the English army to remain for a few years while we equip ourselves it would not be asking for too much.

And the Native States. Have we thought about the Native States? The naivete of the question reminds me of the blustering Duke of Newcastle who when he was told that Cape Breton was an island exclaimed Cape Breton an island! Cape Breton an island!! I must go and tell the King about it. "Mr. Pole hears about the Native States perhaps for the first time and hastens to ask if we have thought about them. Surely the faculty of thinking out things is not a preserve of the Englishman.

Mr. Pole tells us to send Messrs. Jamnadas, Shastri and Sapru and other men to England. I shall say nothing about these gentlemen, but most of us can name a few men whom we would be glad to send to England or for the matter of that anywhere on earth so long as they remain away from India.

Mr. Pole further tells us that he likes the idea of the National Conference. So do many of us but we shall be excused if from past experience we do not grow enthusiastic over this new Toy of Mrs. Besant.

He has told us all these things and made airy references to the idealism of some Labour men, which no one ever challenged. But he goes too far if he wants us to trust the Labour party to fulfil its pledges because there are a few idealists in the party What I wanted to say, and I believe I did say in my letter is that the Labour Party being a political party and being in power as a minority party could do little to fulfil its pledges regarding self-determination and other things, and that we need not be surprised if they throw all pledges overboard in order to purchase peace from their opponents. I believe I further said that the views of a few well informed and well intentioned men among the Labour Party need not be assumed to be the views of the whole party, which in the main is composed of Imperialists and as far as India is concerned ill informed people. My statements to which so much exception has been taken are borne out by the latest utterances of Messrs. Thomas and MacDonald. Be it remembered that when he demand from India for an early revision of the Constitution goes forth whether from the self-constituted National Conference of Mrs. Besant or from the Legislatures the Labour Party's reply will be that they supported the passage of the Government of India Bill in 1919 and helped to put it on the Statute Book and therefore they are pledged to the machinery provided for in the Act of revision and till 1929 no revision need be contemplated. I hardly think the Labour Ministers are likely to risk their jobs on the Indian Question, and the statement of Mr. Thomas regarding Kenya bears out this contention

We once had the fond hope of Liberation through the agency of the Liberal Party: now this same faith is being transferred to the Labour Party. India in the meantime has realised that England will bend only when we are strong enough to enforce our demands. Some very well intentioned and patriotic men were trying to switch us off the rails of self dependence into the old begging attitude again. Having devoted some time and attention to English Labour Politics I felt that if we expected much from the Labour Party we were sure to be disappointed before long. Hence I thought it my humble duty to sound a note of warning and if any warning based on the knowledge of danger is considered harmful by Mr. Pole all I shall say is that we must agree to differ on the point.—Yours, etc.

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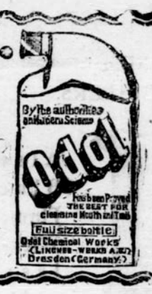

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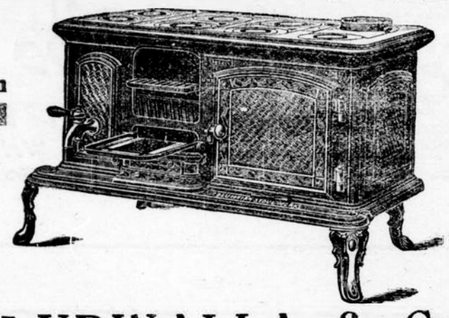

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